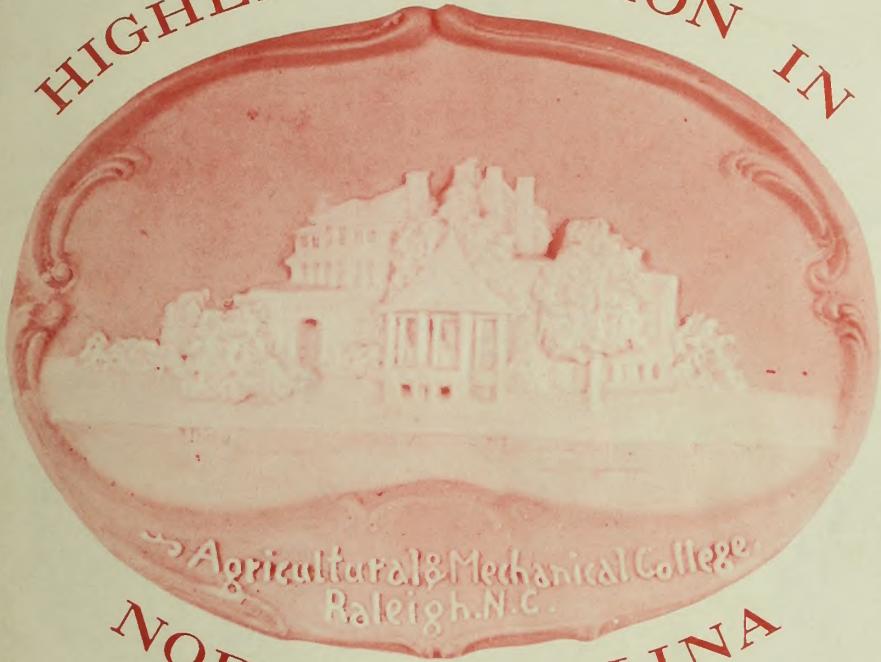


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HIGHER EDUCATION IN



NORTH CAROLINA

By

William S. Powell

COVER—Photographed from a bisque plaque, made by Josiah Wedgwood potteries in England, of Agricultural and Mechanical College, now North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh. The plaque is owned by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wilborn of Raleigh and was photographed by Mrs. Madlin Futrell of the staff of the State Department of Archives and History.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

By
William S. Powell

RALEIGH
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
1964

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Preface

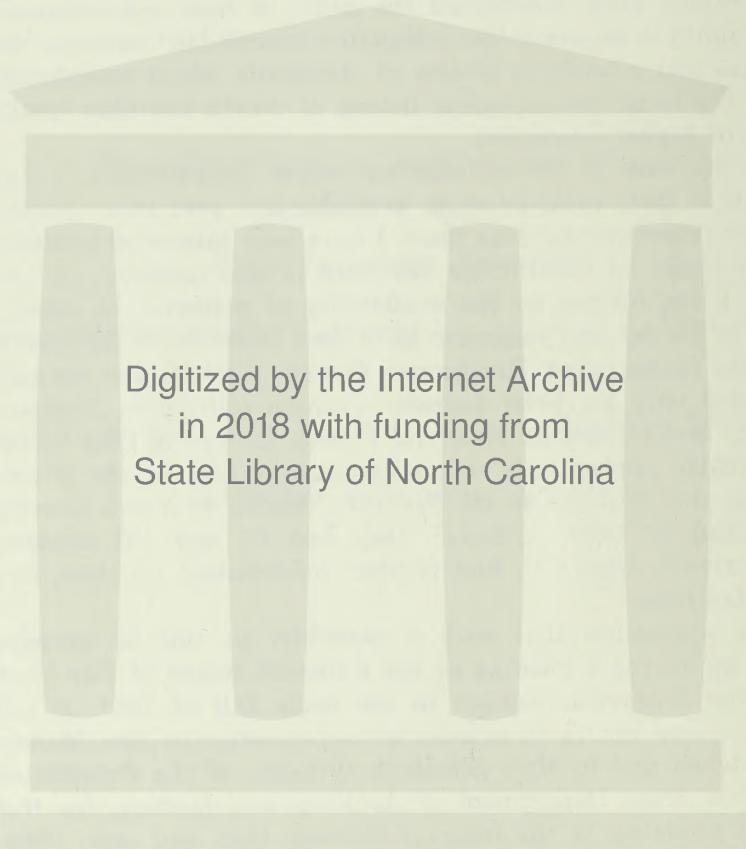
This brief study of higher education in North Carolina makes no claim to being the result of original research. In most cases the historical sketches of the colleges and universities published in their own catalogs have been accepted at face value. In a few cases special studies have been published, and these are cited under "More Information" at the end of the sketch. No attempt has been made to bring uniformity into the ways in which these institutions have determined the dates of their establishment, although it is apparent that adequate research into contemporary sources and a uniform system of standards would considerably alter the usual chronological listing of North Carolina institutions of higher education.

In the case of institutions no longer in existence, I have examined their catalogs when available and used other contemporary reports concerning them. I have been somewhat arbitrary in my choice of institutions discussed in this category. In some cases I was limited by the availability of material. In others I tried to use my best judgment as to their importance. Jamestown Female College and Henderson Female College, for example, operated only for brief periods. Graham College in Alamance County and Hayesville Male and Female College in Clay County apparently appear only in an anonymous *List of the Private Schools and Colleges in the Several Counties in North Carolina* published in 1890. Although they had 96 and 193 students, respectively, efforts to find further information on them have been fruitless.

The suggestion that such a pamphlet as this be prepared came up during a meeting of the Editorial Board of *The North Carolina Historical Review* in the early fall of 1961. It only remains now for me to express my appreciation to Mrs. Memory F. Mitchell and to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilborn, of the Publications Division, State Department of Archives and History, for their gentle prodding in the interval between then and now. Otherwise I might still be turning over in my mind which would be best of five ways which occurred to me to organize such a study. I think I chose the easiest one, but at the same time I hope it will prove best in giving the reader both a satisfactory over-all view of the course of higher education in North Carolina as well as specific information on certain schools.

WILLIAM S. POWELL

Chapel Hill
February 1, 1964



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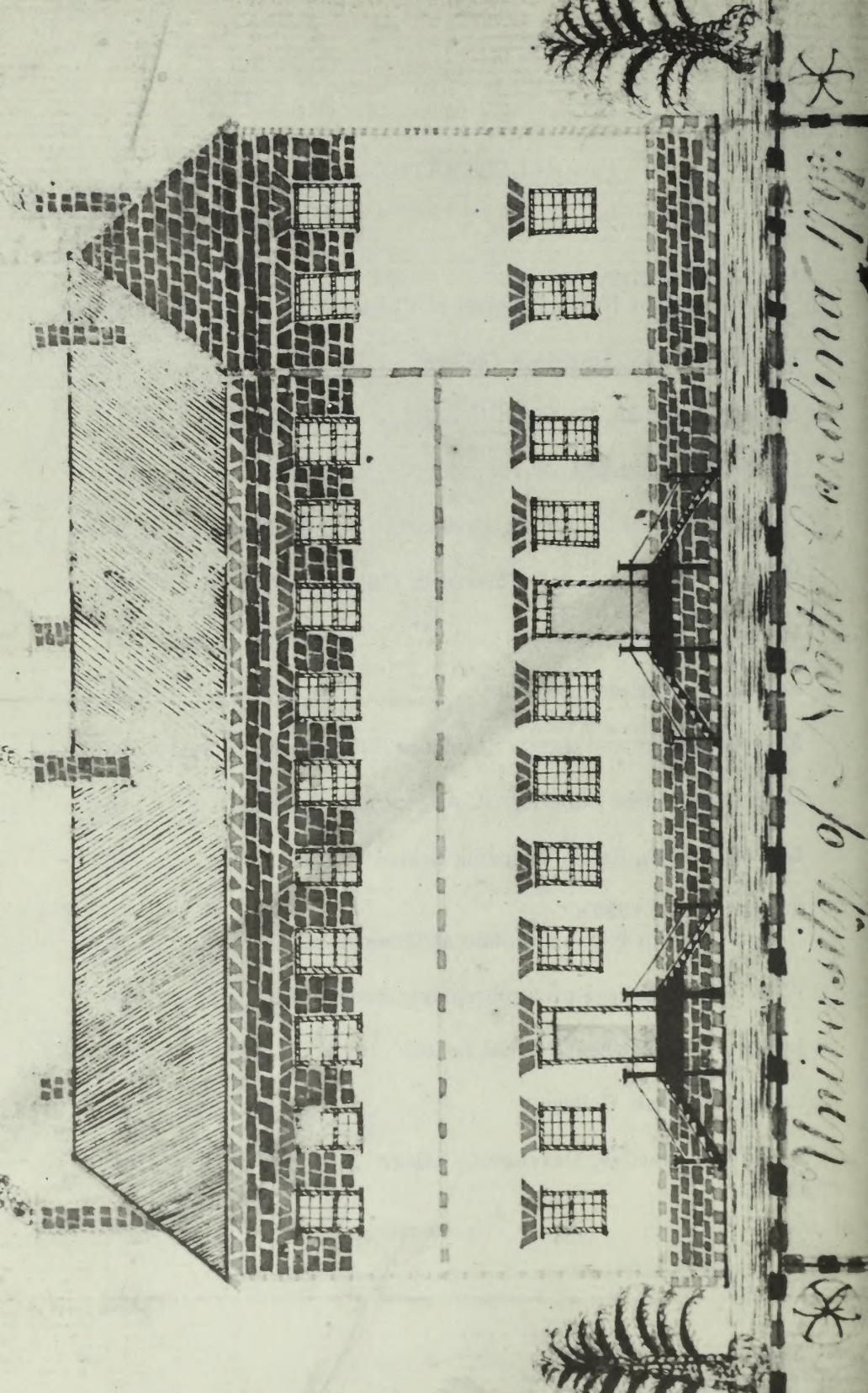
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University of South Carolina 1875.



I

The Establishment of Higher Education in North Carolina

Higher education in North Carolina prior to the opening of the University of North Carolina in 1795 was all but nonexistent. Even education at a lower level was difficult to obtain. The slow growth in population, natural barriers of the colony, often unstable government, religious dissensions accompanied by a lack of trained teachers, and the all too common belief of those in authority that there really was no need for schools and education all contributed to this state of affairs. This reflected the philosophy of the Mother Country where there was a small ruling class which governed the mass of the people.

The first school in the colony of North Carolina was conducted in Pasquotank County by Charles Griffin, a Church of England lay reader, between 1705 and about 1708. Griffin moved to Chowan County to continue his work and was replaced by the Rev. James Adams. In 1712 a certain Marshburn had a school, at Sarum on the border of North Carolina and Virginia in present Gates County, which was also attended by Indians. In the town of Brunswick in 1745, the Rev. James Moir used the first floor of his house for a chapel and a schoolroom.

The first gift for education in the colony came in 1759 when the will of Col. James Innes left a large personal estate, a library, and a large sum of money for educational purposes. Some of the property was destroyed by fire and it was not until 1783 that Innes Academy in Wilmington was begun. At Bandon Planta-

Old East Building erected 1793-1794 on the campus of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, the first building to be erected on the campus of any State university in the United States. Drawing made in 1797 by John Pettigrew, a student at the University. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

tion, near Edenton, the Rev. Daniel Earl and his daughter, Nancy, conducted a school. A very good academy was established in Edenton in 1764, and it continued to operate for more than a century.

As the beginning of the American Revolution approached, more and more academies were established to offer a basic education to the young people of the colony. Although they offered no college degrees, they did grant certificates, and their graduates received adequate training in the courses then thought essential.

But these were all secondary schools. In the days before the establishment of the University of North Carolina it was necessary for North Carolinians to leave the colony or State for higher education. Not all of the American colleges and universities which they might have attended have their records back to that time, but recent correspondence with them reveals that before 1795 (when the State's own University opened) two North Carolinians attended Yale, one went to William and Mary, one to Brown, five to Harvard, two to Hampden-Sydney, and about 25 to Princeton. A few, of course, attended Oxford or Cambridge in England or were prepared to practice law by study at the Inns of Court in London.

One serious attempt was made before the American Revolution to establish an institution of higher education in North Carolina. Queens College was opened in Charlotte in 1767 under the supervision of the Rev. James Alexander, a Princeton graduate. The General Assembly chartered the College in 1770 and directed the trustees to appoint "some learned, pious, exemplary, and discreet person to be president of the said college." The Board of Trustees was given the right of perpetual succession, and the president had authority to confer the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts and to grant the appropriate diplomas. The regulations of the College were to "correspond and be as near as may be agreeable to the laws and customs of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or those of the Colleges of America." Provision was made that a duty on rum and spirituous liquors sold in Mecklenburg County should be collected for the use of the College.

The charter of Queens College was sent to London for approval and Governor Tryon assured authorities there "that it is but an outline of a foundation for the education of youth." For a number of reasons the charter was not approved. The institution

continued to operate, however, and a change of name to Queens Museum occurred in 1773. Still functioning, the institution had its name again changed, this time to Liberty Hall Academy in 1777 when Revolutionary times required a more patriotic name. By legislative enactment, the Academy received money from the sale of 80 lots in and about the town of Charlotte. With the approach of Cornwallis' troops toward Charlotte in 1780, the school closed. Various attempts were made to revive the Academy. In 1784 its name was changed to Salisbury Academy and it moved to that town. It may have been back in Charlotte by 1791. When President George Washington was there in that year he wrote: "Charlotte is a trifling place, though the Court of Mecklenburg is held in it. There is a School (called a College) in which, at times, there has been 50 or 60 boys."

Perhaps one of the best known pre-Revolutionary educational institutions in North Carolina was the Rev. David Caldwell's "Log College" near Greensboro. Caldwell, a graduate of Princeton, became a Presbyterian missionary in the colony in 1763. He opened a school in 1766 or the following year and soon afterwards erected a two-story log building for it. Caldwell was its only teacher, but it served as a theological seminary, academy, and college. Until 1800 it had an average annual attendance of about 50. Many of Caldwell's students entered the junior class at Princeton or, after 1795, at the University of North Carolina.

John Motley Morehead, later Governor of the State, was a student at Caldwell's Log College. He afterwards commented that the "course of studies in the languages—Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as in the sciences, was extensive for his day." Morehead recalled that Caldwell "often . . . made me recite from four to six hours a day. . . . Indeed you could not get along with him, with any comfort, without knowing accurately and thoroughly everything you passed over."

David Caldwell retired from his life's work at the age of ninety-five but lived on until his hundredth year. Except for a brief period in 1781 when Cornwallis burned his home and his library, Caldwell operated his school regularly from about 1766 until 1822. His services were recognized in 1810 when the University of North Carolina awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

When the University opened its new but empty two-story brick building on a cold drizzly day in January, 1795, the campus



Eumanean Hall erected on the Davidson College campus in 1849-1850. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

presented an unsightly view of tree stumps, rough lumber, and scarred clay. It is said that "a bitter wind greeted the governor, who had worked to be on hand for this important event. He was also met by the faculty which consisted of one professor doubling as president." Not until a month had passed did the first student, Hinton James, arrive. Off to a slow start, higher education in North Carolina was many years in flowering.

For a long time both faculty and student body were small. Resources were meager and there was little money for improvements. The students resented the puritanical atmosphere and the limited curriculum. Shortly before the Civil War, however, the University attained a position of importance in the State

and nation. It was the first State university in America and in 1831 had established the first teacher training program in North Carolina. Its graduates were more and more assuming places of leadership at home and abroad. President James K. Polk was a graduate of the University.

The second institution to offer work at the college level in the State was Davidson College. Its first students entered on March 1, 1837. Presbyterians in the vicinity of Charlotte made plans for an institution which would be "responsible only to the Church which should establish it." They had in mind a manual labor school which would "bring the benefits of education within the reach of the poor boys of the community and preparatory to the Gospel Ministry." Davidson College gave the manual labor feature a thorough trial, but with little success. The idea was popular with everyone but the boys. President Robert Morrison favored this scheme as a means of reducing the expenses of a college education as well as "to improve the condition of society by rendering manual labor more reputable and inviting." He said "educated men should prove that they are not above doing as well as praising the labor by which society lives." By 1841 the trustees admitted that their experiment was doomed and the manual labor requirements were abandoned. Davidson thereafter flourished as a liberal arts college. Between 1837 and 1860 the College enrolled a total of 1,912 students of whom 222 received the B.A. degree.

Wake Forest College came into being in 1838, but it had an earlier history under another name. The Baptist Literary Institute opened its doors February 3, 1834, as a result of effort put forth by the Baptist State Convention to provide for the "education of young men called of God and approved by the churches." A farm in Wake County was purchased as a site for the new school, and the Rev. Samuel Wait was chosen principal.

The trustees applied to the General Assembly for a charter in 1833. William H. Battle, a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a member of the General Assembly from Franklin County, introduced the bill. There was strong and bitter opposition, much of it from within the ranks of the Baptist denomination itself. Many opposed the idea of educating ministers on the ground that "the design was to suppress the preaching of those not favored with these advantages." It was

among the Primitive Baptists, however, that opposition was really centered. They held that the idea that men could be trained for the ministry by human means was inconsistent with the idea of the "divine call to the ministry," and argued that the proposal for the General Assembly to charter a church school was in violation of the principle of the separation of church and state. Supporters of the charter were victorious in the lower house, but in the Senate on the final roll call the vote was a tie. William D. Moseley, Speaker from Lenoir County and a graduate of the State University, broke the tie in favor of the charter.

Baptist Literary Institute opened early in 1834 with a student body of 16 and a faculty of one. As at Davidson, a system of compulsory labor was established. Financial difficulties soon developed and enrollment, which had reached a peak of 142, dropped to 51 before the manual labor requirement was dropped in 1838. It was in the same year that the name Wake Forest College was adopted and the granting of degrees was authorized by a new charter. By 1860 no less than 1,020 students had attended Wake Forest College, and 98 had received bachelor's degrees and 29 the master's degree.

Trinity College, later to become Duke University, had its origin in a small subscription school established in Randolph County in the spring of 1838 by Brantley York, an itinerant Methodist preacher. When the fall session opened that first year 69 students gathered in a new building provided by local farmers. They named their school Union Institute because it drew united support from two distinct communities, one composed chiefly of Methodists, the other of Quakers. On July 4, 1839, the cornerstone of a larger and more pretentious building was laid and in 1840 the trustees applied to the General Assembly for a charter.

Soon the developing system of public schools in the State suggested a need to Braxton Craven, now head of Union Institute. He would train teachers for the expanding system. In 1851 the Randolph institution was chartered anew as Normal College, but Craven planned without understanding the needs of the early public school system. Teachers with special training were not thought necessary, and the plans of Normal College came to nought. The institution was rescued in 1856 when the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church endorsed it as a school peculiarly suitable for Methodist students. An endowment

was raised and the property turned over to the Conference. In 1859 its name was changed to Trinity College, the teacher training features were dropped, and it entered upon a career as a typical liberal arts college.

The first higher education for women in the State was offered by the Moravians at Salem Female Academy in 1802 when arrangements were made to accept boarding students. Previously it had operated as a day school. It had no educational rivals until, in the 1840's, the interest of other churches in the problem was awakened. Between 1838 and 1860 more than a dozen institutions for girls were founded which called themselves colleges, most of them under the control of or sponsored by ecclesiastical bodies. Chief among these were Greensboro Female College, founded by the Methodists in 1838 but not opened to students until 1846; St. Mary's School, privately owned but under the influence of the Episcopal Church, founded in 1842; Chowan Baptist Female Institute, founded in 1848; Oxford Female College, sponsored by the Baptist State Convention, established in 1851; Concord Female College (now Mitchell College), a Presbyterian institution established in 1856; Davenport Female College, a Methodist school which began its career in 1857; and Charlotte Female Institute (now Queens College), established in 1857 with Presbyterian support. In addition to these church schools numerous "female seminaries," with collegiate ambitions, were established during these years as private enterprises.

Governor Ellis in 1860 summarized the development of higher education in North Carolina since 1840 in the following table:

	1840	1860
Number of Male Colleges	3	6
Number of Female Colleges	1	13
Students in Male Colleges	158	900
Students in Female Colleges	125	1,500

In commenting on this subject, the North Carolina historian, R. D. W. Connor, noted that the term college in those days was used in a very liberal sense. He pointed out that it included "female seminaries" and academies which were little more than high schools, "the chief purpose of which was to give those finishing touches that were supposed to be necessary to train young ladies in the social graces." As Connor stressed, however, the table shows a genuine effort to develop institutions of higher learning, and "one must not be too scornful of small beginnings!"

Although the State made loans of \$10,000 each to two private colleges—to Wake Forest in 1841 and to Trinity College in 1859—no further attempt was made to provide higher education in North Carolina at State expense until 1877. State Colored Normal School at Fayetteville, now Fayetteville State College, was established in that year.

A number of colleges were created to serve an immediate and often local need. This was a service they provided admirably. Some died for lack of adequate financial support, some fell victim to changing times when they were no longer able or willing to provide the kind of training expected by young people, several were victims of disastrous fires, and some found their resources consolidated with older or already existing schools or were abolished to form new institutions.

Today North Carolina's young people have their choice of higher education at 58 colleges and universities. These naturally vary in size and purpose, in curriculum, in physical plant, in traditions and ideals, in standards, and in their demands upon the student. These institutions of higher education are no longer provincial. They attract promising students and able teachers from all over the United States and many foreign countries. Leaders in numerous professions, officials in business, persons high in government at home and abroad have had their academic training in North Carolina.

In recent years there has been increased interest in higher education by North Carolina's citizens in all walks of life. State appropriations for the enlargement and improvement of state-supported institutions have been made willingly by the General Assembly. The Community College idea has caught the imagination of the citizens of the State and is working a transformation in the educational system of many communities. Foundations whose purpose is in part to further higher education have been generous in their grants to North Carolina's colleges and universities. Funds from the federal government for essential research have come increasingly often to the State's leading institutions. And the various religious bodies which sponsor colleges in North Carolina have seen fit to increase their budgets in this category. No longer must church-supported colleges occupy a "step-child role" in the scheme of higher education.

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II

Colleges and Universities Today

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Greensboro, was established as the "A. and M. College for the Colored Race" by an act of the General Assembly ratified on March 9, 1891. The leading object of the institution was to teach practical agriculture and the mechanical arts. The College actually began operation during the school year 1890-1891, before the passage of the law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in bi-racial school systems to the two races. The A. and M. College for whites was established by the General Assembly in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of funds in the fall of 1890. Before they could be received, however, it was necessary to make provisions for Negro students. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh whereby the College was operated as an annex to Shaw University during the school years of 1890-1891 through 1892-1893.

A group of interested citizens in the city of Greensboro donated 14 acres of land for a site for the new College as well as \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. This amount was supplemented by an appropriation of \$2,500 from the General Assembly. The first building was completed in 1893 and the College opened on its own campus in the fall of that year.

In 1915 the name of the institution was officially changed to The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.

The scope of the college program has been enlarged to take care of new demands. Study leading to the Master of Science

degree in education and certain other fields was begun in 1939 and the first master's degree was awarded in 1941. The School of Nursing was established in 1953 and the first class was graduated in 1957.

Five presidents have served the institution since it was established: Dr. J. O. Crosby (1892-1896), Dr. James B. Dudley (1896-1925), Dr. F. D. Bluford (1925-1955), Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960), and Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor (1960-date).

MORE INFORMATION

Frenise A. Logan. "The Movement in North Carolina To Establish a State Supported College for Negroes" in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXXV (April, 1958), 167-180.

APPALACHIAN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Boone, had its beginning in the summer of 1899 under the leadership of D. D. Dougherty and B. B. Dougherty. Construction of a frame building for a small school was begun through contributions from citizens of the town and Watauga County, and in the fall the Doughertys, acting as co-principals, with Mrs. D. D. Dougherty as teacher of primary work, began the elementary school in an old building. At Christmas the school moved into the new building and came to be known as Watauga Academy. There were 55 students.

In 1903 a bill to establish a State institution in northwestern North Carolina was introduced in the General Assembly by W. C. Newland of Caldwell County. The Honorable R. A. Doughton of Alleghany County joined Newland in his arguments for the bill, and it passed the House by a good majority. In the Senate the measure was turned down by the Committee on Education, but Senator Clyde R. Hoey of Cleveland County and several other young men who later distinguished themselves as statesmen signed a minority report and carried the bill to the Senate floor. On the last day each made a speech in behalf of the bill, and it passed by only one vote.

Citizens from Jefferson, Globe, Blowing Rock, Montezuma, Valle Crucis, and Boone offered inducements to have the school located in their respective communities. The people from Boone offered the Watauga Academy, equipment, and grounds, and the trustees voted to locate the school there.

The appropriations for buildings were made for the first six years on condition that a like amount first be contributed by private citizens. B. B. Dougherty was elected financial agent and immediately began a campaign for donations. Practically everyone in the vicinity of Boone helped.

In June, 1903, the trustees of the new school met in Boone and elected B. B. Dougherty, Superintendent, and D. D. Dougherty, Principal. For 22 years there followed a period of steady growth, academic development, and valuable service to the State.

In 1925 the General Assembly changed the name of The Appalachian Training School to Appalachian State Normal School and increased the appropriations for both maintenance and permanent improvements. In the same year B. B. Dougherty was named President, and D. D. Dougherty was elected Business Manager and Treasurer. In 1929 the charter was revised and the name of the school was changed to Appalachian State Teachers College. The trustees were authorized to "confer or cause to be conferred such degrees as are usually conferred by similar institutions in America."

Dr. B. B. Dougherty resigned as President at the end of the school year in 1955 and he was succeeded by Dr. William H. Plemmons.

MORE INFORMATION

Daniel J. Whitener and Others. *History of Watauga County, North Carolina, and History of Appalachian State Teachers College, 1899-1949.* Boone: Boone Chamber of Commerce, 1949. 112p.

ASHEVILLE-BILTMORE COLLEGE, Asheville, had its beginning in 1927 when the Buncombe County Junior College for men and women was established by the county school board as a part of the public school system. The following year the College of the City of Asheville was similarly established by the city school board. The two colleges were in operation as free public institutions until 1930 when the financial crisis forced the discontinuance of the city college and the placing of the county institution on a tuition basis. The name of the latter was changed to Biltmore Junior College and became, in effect, successor to both institutions.

In August, 1936, the chartered name of the institution became

Asheville-Biltmore College, and the control passed to the members of the Asheville City School Board. At the same time the city administration began to give financial support, thus placing the College on a permanent basis. The General Assembly in 1939 authorized both city and county governments to contribute to the support of the College.

In July, 1949, the Board of Directors launched a development fund campaign to secure funds for the purchase of the Overlook estate and additional acreage on Sunset Mountain, overlooking the city. This action was taken to give the College a permanent home in a setting of great natural beauty and to provide space for further development. The campaign was successful, and in the fall of 1949 the College occupied its new campus.

The General Assembly of 1955 first voted an appropriation for the support of the College. The following General Assembly took up the matter of increased support by the State for community colleges to be incorporated into a system under the supervision of the State Board of Higher Education.

Under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act, Asheville-Biltmore College was the first institution to qualify as a State-supported community college. A vigorous expansion program was launched in 1958. A 157-acre tract of land in North Asheville was acquired, and the first two new buildings on this campus were occupied in the fall of 1961. The 1963 General Assembly authorized Asheville-Biltmore College to add third and fourth years to its program of study.

ATLANTIC CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, Wilson, was established following the purchase of the Kinsey Seminary in 1901 by the North Carolina Christian Missionary Convention. The college was incorporated on May 1, 1902, with George Hackney as Treasurer. The first President, J. C. Coggins, served from 1902 until 1904. By 1911 the original indebtedness of the College was paid off and the first of several building programs was undertaken. Endowment and building campaigns were successfully undertaken in 1920, 1925, 1953, and 1957.

MORE INFORMATION

Charles C. Ware. *A History of Atlantic Christian College*. Wilson: Atlantic Christian College, 1956. 248p.

BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE, Concord, was founded as Scotia Seminary in January, 1867, by Luke Dorland who was commissioned by the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., to locate a site and establish an institution for women. Scotia Seminary, incorporated in 1870, immediately became the center of much interest over a wide area and one of the pioneer institutions in the training of leaders in the fields of education and social service.

In 1916 the name of the institution was changed to Scotia Women's College, and in 1930, when Barber Memorial College of Anniston, Alabama, was merged with Scotia, the name Barber-Scotia was adopted. Barber Memorial of Anniston was founded in 1896 by Mrs. Margaret M. Barber of Philadelphia as a memorial to her husband. In 1931 the College became a standard junior college.

In November, 1942, the Board of National Missions took action to expand Barber-Scotia to a four-year accredited college in order that a more effective program of work might be carried out. In 1945 the first class to be granted the bachelor's degree was graduated. In 1954 the charter was amended to permit the consideration of applications without regard to race or sex.

BELMONT ABBEY COLLEGE, Belmont, one of the oldest Roman Catholic educational institutions in the South, dates from October, 1876, when classes were first held upon the arrival of the Monks of the Order of St. Benedict from Latrobe, Pennsylvania. The official opening of St. Mary's College, as the school was first called, was in September, 1878. The College was chartered on April 1, 1886. A corps of trained monk-teachers was brought in and the college building was enlarged to more than three times its original size. In 1900 the college building was destroyed by fire but was promptly rebuilt. Other buildings have been added to the campus through the years.

The name St. Mary's College was changed in 1913 to Belmont Abbey College. In 1928 the College was reorganized as a junior college (with the exception of the Philosophy Department, which continued to grant degrees to young men studying for the Benedictine Order) and remained such until September, 1952, when it was re-established as a senior college.

BENNETT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Greensboro, made rapid and dramatic growth following its creation in 1926 under the leadership

of David D. Jones. It then became a residential college for women and was developed from a coeducational institution which had been established in Greensboro in 1873.

MORE INFORMATION

Jay S. Stowell. *Methodist Adventures in Negro Education*. New York: The Methodist Book Concern, 1922. 190p.

BREVARD COLLEGE, Brevard, has grown out of Brevard Institute, founded in 1895 by the Rev. and Mrs. Fitch Taylor as a pioneering venture among mountain young people. Two other Methodist colleges have been consolidated with Brevard College. These are Rutherford College, which was founded by Robert Laban Abernethy in 1853 and which was closed in 1935, and Weaver College, incorporated in 1872 and supported by the Methodist Church from 1883.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, Buies Creek, had its beginning in a small one-room building erected by local citizens for a community school in 1887. Called Buie's Creek Academy, the school was managed by President J. A. Campbell. Rapid growth required the construction of a wing to the original building the following spring and in 1893 another wing was required. In 1896 a three-story annex was constructed, but in 1900 the entire plant was destroyed by fire. Classes were held in a temporary structure until an adequate brick building was completed. From 1903 until 1926 Buie's Creek Academy flourished as a private academy owned by J. A. Campbell. In 1925, however, the property was deeded to the Baptist State Convention, and in the following year college work was begun. In 1927, after the institution was well established as a junior college, its name was changed to Campbell College as a tribute to the 40 years of devoted service by J. A. Campbell.

In the spring of 1958 the Baptist State Convention authorized the Board of Trustees, "in the light of its rapid expansion since 1950, the need for a senior coeducational Baptist college in the east, and the enthusiasm of its alumni concerning the future of the school," to convert Campbell College into a senior college. The junior year was, therefore, added in 1961-1962 and the senior year in 1962-1963.

CATAWBA COLLEGE, Salisbury, is the outgrowth of a movement which had its rise during the early part of the nineteenth century in the growing demand in North Carolina for higher education, and the need of a school for training in the liberal arts under religious influences. It was founded by the Reformed Church on December 3, 1851, in Newton. A year later, on December 17, 1852, the College was formally chartered by the General Assembly and empowered to receive and hold property and to confer "degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in colleges and seminaries of learning." At first the College was opened to men only, but in 1880 women also were admitted. Since that time Catawba College has been coeducational. After the academic year 1922-1923, the College was relocated in Salisbury.

MORE INFORMATION

Jacob C. Leonard. *History of Catawba College*. Salisbury: Trustees of Catawba College, 1927. 352p.

CHARLOTTE COLLEGE, Charlotte, came into existence in the summer of 1946 when North Carolina colleges anticipated an unprecedented increase in enrollment because of returning veterans. The North Carolina College Conference and the State Department of Public Instruction decided to sponsor college centers to provide for the first-year college work in Charlotte and in eleven other communities in the State. From the first, the Charlotte College Center was the largest. With the addition of second-year work in the fall of 1947, the enrollment of the Charlotte College Center reached 304, making it larger than all the other college centers combined.

When the North Carolina College Conference voted to discontinue its sponsorship of the college centers in 1949, the Charlotte Board of School Commissioners decided to retain the Charlotte College as a permanent community college. With increased local support and, after 1955, with support from the General Assembly, Charlotte College continued to grow. In 1959 a 260-acre campus site was purchased and the construction of buildings was begun. Now firmly established under the North Carolina community college system, Charlotte College is being converted into a four-year institution.

CHOWAN COLLEGE, Murfreesboro, first opened its doors on October 11, 1848, as a result of the interest and influence of the Baptists of northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia. For 63 years the institution was known as the Chowan Baptist Female Institute; in 1911 its name was changed to Chowan College. The College remained open during the Civil War, but a shortage of students during World War II forced it to close from 1943 until 1949. Since reopening, the College has experienced rapid growth both in enrollment and in physical facilities.

COLLEGE OF THE ALBEMARLE, Elizabeth City, was established in 1961 under the Community College Act. The idea for a college of this nature was developed by the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce in 1957 when the State Department of Public Instruction was considering the establishment of a technical college there. Enthusiastic endorsement of the establishment of a junior college in Elizabeth City by numerous individuals and organizations resulted in the fact that the College of the Albemarle was the first to be chartered under the Community College Act of 1957.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson, had the cornerstone of its principal building laid on April 7, 1836. During the next few years other buildings were added, arranged in the form of a quadrangle, and four of these original structures still stand. When classes were begun on March 1, 1837, with Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, a Presbyterian minister, as President, there were 65 students. The lack of endowment and the relatively small income from student fees made the first 20 years of Davidson's existence a struggle economically. A sudden change came in 1856 when the

Philadelphia. 60
Mr J. P. Euclid
My dear Sir
accompanying this
Letter are the eight diplomas
for the Philadelphia
Society of David-
son College. I presume you
will find all correct.
Resd G. Hollis

Philadelphia. June - 60
Philanthropic Society
Davidson College N.C.
to Chas. J. Hollis
to printing eight diplomas
on parchment. \$8.00
In case of sale you will receive
forward by mail C.H.

A bill for eight parchment diplomas prepared in Philadelphia in 1860 for the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College. From the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

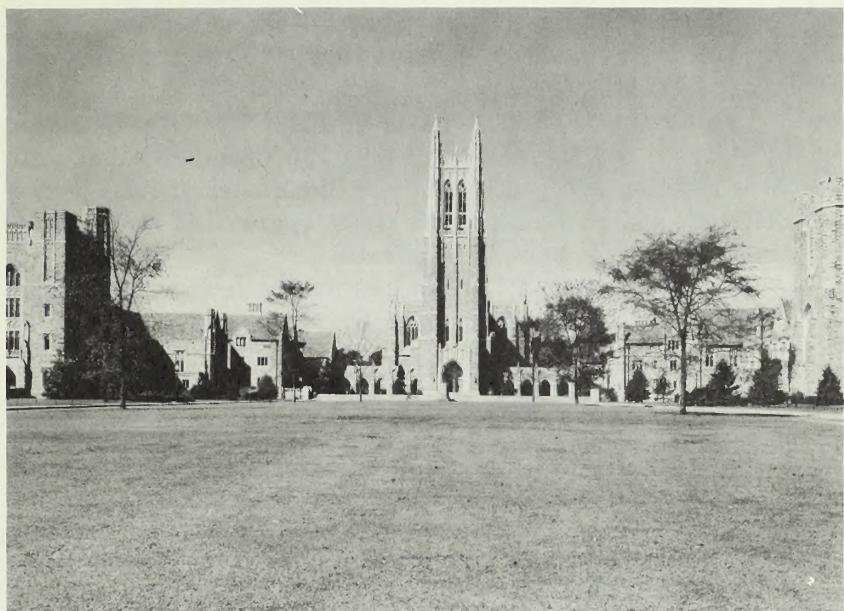
College received nearly a quarter of a million dollars through the bequest of Maxwell Chambers of Salisbury. A new quadrangle was laid out to provide classrooms, auditorium, and dormitory space. The Civil War and Reconstruction set the College back again, but the beginning of the twentieth century symbolized a fresh start. A period of great expansion was begun. Enrollment tripled within a decade. The faculty was enlarged and new buildings were erected. An annual income from the Duke Endowment now provides about 20 per cent of Davidson's income. Between 1941 and 1957 the College's endowment grew from \$3½ million to over \$8 million, and an extensive building program was undertaken at the end of World War II.

MORE INFORMATION

Davidson College. *Catalogue of the Officers, Professors, and Alumni of Davidson College from 1837-1881*. Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell, 1881. 31p.
First Semi-Centenary Celebration of Davidson College. Addresses, Historical and Commemorative. Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell, 1888. 165p.
Walter L. Lingle. *Memories of Davidson College*. Richmond: John Knox Press, 1947. 157p.
Cornelia R. Shaw. *Davidson College*. New York: Revell, 1923. 307p.

DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham, is built about a group of colleges which have their roots deep in the past. It was founded more than 100 years ago when a number of earnest citizens from Randolph and adjacent counties assembled in a log schoolhouse to organize an educational society. They wished to provide lasting support for the local academy founded a few months before by an energetic son of North Carolina, Brantley York.

Moved by "no small share of philanthropy and patriotism," these men set forth their belief "that ignorance and error are the bane not only of religious but also of civil society" and that they "rear up almost an impregnable wall between man and the happiness he so ardently pants after." On that basis they formally adopted a constitution for the Union Institute. Twelve years later the Institute was reorganized as Trinity College. In 1892 it was moved from the fields of Randolph County to the growing city of Durham. In 1924 when James B. Duke endowed the institution, it became Duke University. With increasing enrollment and the development of specialized needs the Woman's



Duke University Chapel (center), Durham. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

College was formed in 1925 and the College of Engineering in 1938.

As the University developed around the core of colleges, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences expanded in number of students and in areas of instruction and research; the School of Law of Trinity College became the Duke University School of Law; and other professional schools were established. The Divinity School was organized in 1926, the School of Medicine and the School of Nursing in 1930, and the School of Forestry in 1938.

MORE INFORMATION

William P. Few. *Papers and Addresses*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1951. 369p.

Nora C. Chaffin. *Trinity College, 1839-1892, The Beginnings of Duke University*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1950. 584p.

EAST CAROLINA COLLEGE, Greenville, was chartered in 1907 "to give young men and women such an education and training as

shall fit and qualify them for teaching in the public schools of North Carolina." Chartered as East Carolina Teachers' Training School, the name was changed to East Carolina Teachers' College in 1921, and to its present name in 1951. The first session opened on October 5, 1909, and until 1920, when the Bachelor of Arts degree was offered, the school functioned as a two-year teachers training institution. In 1929 the Master of Arts degree was offered, and in recent years other degrees as well as pre-professional courses have been offered.

In 1953 East Carolina College became the first in the Southeast to provide courses for credit by television.

MORE INFORMATION

Robert Herring Wright, Educator, Executive, and Leader in Teacher Training, President of East Carolina Teachers College (1909-1934).
Greenville: East Carolina Teachers College, 1938. 96p. In its *Bulletin*, Vol. XXIX (December, 1938), No. 4.

EDWARDS MILITARY INSTITUTE and PINELAND COLLEGE, Salemburg, had their beginning in Salemburg Academy which opened in 1875 after local citizens had taken the initiative in securing a charter and providing funds for the school. The first headmaster was Isham Royal. He was succeeded by an alumnus of the academy, Marion Butler, who was later elected United States Senator. In 1914 the program of the academy was reorganized and it opened in the fall as Pineland School for Girls. B. N. Duke gave the School \$70,000 and a like amount was contributed by local citizens. In 1926 the curriculum was broadened, the faculty strengthened and enlarged, more buildings erected, and the library expanded so that the school became Pineland Junior College. The young men's division was opened in 1935 as Edwards Military Institute. It was named for the Rev. Anderson Edwards, a Methodist minister, who contributed his life's savings that buildings might be erected for the Military Institute.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE COLLEGE, Elizabeth City, had its origin on March 3, 1891, when the General Assembly passed a bill, introduced by Hugh Cale, a Negro legislator from Pasquotank County, empowering the State Board of Education to establish a State normal and training school for the colored race in the town of Elizabeth City. The school opened in January, 1892, and under the leadership of President Peter Weddick Moore both

academic and physical expansion were emphasized. In 1937 the college program was changed to a four-year teachers college and the name changed from Elizabeth City Colored Normal and Industrial Institute to Elizabeth City State Teachers College. This name was changed by the 1963 General Assembly to the present one. A period of growth and expansion followed World War II and the College now occupies a 121-acre campus with 16 buildings.

ELON COLLEGE, Elon College, was chartered on March 11, 1889, to offer instruction in the liberal arts and sciences. Its establishment was the result of determination on the part of the Christian Church to have a school which would prepare young people for leadership in the churches. Two schools were forerunners of Elon College: The Graham Normal Institute, established in 1865 at Graham; and the Suffolk Collegiate Institute, established in 1872 at Suffolk, Virginia. The name "Elon," the Hebrew word for oak, was selected for the institution which opened its doors in 1890 with 108 students.

In recent years great strides have been made by the College in improving its physical plant and enriching and strengthening its academic program.

MORE INFORMATION

Elon College Alumni Directory. Elon College: Alumni Association, 1948.
104p.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE COLLEGE, Fayetteville, was established in 1877 by an act of the General Assembly. The Howard School in Fayetteville, the oldest normal school in the South and which had been in existence for ten years, was selected for State support and the name was changed to State Colored Normal School. Robert Harris, who had been serving as principal of the Howard School, remained as head of State Normal. Upon the death of Harris in 1880, the novelist, Charles W. Chesnutt, a native of Fayetteville, became chief administrator.

For its first 30 years the College had no permanent home, classes having been held in several different places including a rented lodge hall. Local citizens raised funds to purchase 50 acres of land and additional adjacent land was given to the

College to increase the campus to more than 92 acres. By 1933 the campus contained eight brick buildings and several cottages. In 1939 the College became a four-year institution and additional buildings were erected. The curriculum has been enlarged to include subjects other than teacher training.

GARDNER-WEBB COLLEGE, Boiling Springs, has a varied and interesting history. As early as 1903 the idea of establishing a school of high school grade, "where the young . . . could have the best educational advantages under distinctive Christian influence," was firmly fixed in the minds of the people of the Kings Mountain Baptist Association. By 1905 Boiling Springs was selected as the location for such a school and the Sandy Run Association had joined enthusiastically in the determination to build it. The school was chartered on December 2, 1905, as The Boiling Springs High School, Incorporated.

Construction of the main building was begun in 1907 and in 1928 the high school was converted into a two-year college. The physical plant remained much the same until 1939 when a building program was undertaken. Following a successful local campaign for funds, the campus was enlarged from five to 35 acres. In 1942 the trustees changed the name of Boiling Springs Junior College to Gardner-Webb College in honor of two prominent North Carolina families. After World War II additional funds were raised locally to enlarge further the physical plant of the College and to provide for an endowment for future support.

MORE INFORMATION

Francis B. Dedmond. *Lengthened Shadows, A History of Gardner-Webb College, 1907-1956*. Boiling Springs: Gardner-Webb College, 1957. 219p.

GREENSBORO COLLEGE, Greensboro, was chartered in 1838 as Greensboro Female College, but it has been coeducational since 1956. It was built upon a school for girls founded in 1833 by the Rev. Peter Doub, pastor of a local Methodist Church. The cornerstone of the first building was laid in 1843 and in 1846 the College opened its doors to students. A period of prosperity and growth followed in the early 1850's. In August, 1863, the main building was destroyed by fire and for the next ten years classes

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,

Greensboro, N. C.

REPORT OF

Miss J. Jones,

for the Quarter ending Nov. 4, 1880.

Junior Class.

Studies.	Grade.	Department.	Times Demerits.
Geometry,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Disorderly Conduct,	1
Chemistry, Nat. Phil.	9....	Disrespect to Teachers,	1
Logic, Astronomy,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wilful Disobedience,	1
Latin, .....	.....	Unladylike Conduct	1
French, .....	.....	Absence from Church with excuse,	1
Rhetoric,	—	" " without "	1
Composition,	9	" Prayers with excuse,	1
History,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " without "	1
Test Words,	—	" Recitation with excuse,	1
Penmanship,	9	" " without "	1
Music-Instrumental, 2 nd C. G.	.....	" Examination with excuse,	1
Music-Vocal, .....	.....	" " without "	1
Total number of Demerits,			6

EXPLANATIONS.

Our highest mark is 9. Those whose standing in any study is not above 4 will be required to review that study.

In the Department of Music we have five classes, called Primary, First, Second, Third, and Advanced Class. Pupils are promoted to a higher class as soon as they complete the exercises and studies of any particular class.

She has succeeded very well.

J. M. Jones,

President.

Beacon Job Print.

Quarterly report of Miss Julia Jones of Bethania, a student at Greensboro Female College. From the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

were conducted in Kittrell, Louisburg, and Warrenton. In the early twentieth century the College passed through several serious financial crises, but the loyal support of alumnae and friends enabled it to survive. Davenport College (begun at Lenoir in 1855 and chartered in 1859) merged its resources with those of Greensboro College on December 28, 1938. Physical growth has since continued with older buildings being renovated and new ones constructed. A men's residence hall was completed in 1961.

MORE INFORMATION

Samuel B. Turrentine. *A Romance of Education, A Narrative Including Recollections and Other Facts Connected with Greensboro College.* Greensboro: The Piedmont Press, 1946. 314p.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, Guilford College, chartered in 1834 and founded in 1837 as New Garden Boarding School, took its present name in 1889 and is the oldest coeducational college in the South. It was founded with teacher training as an aim, and a great number of educational leaders have gone forth from this institution to public and private schools, colleges, and universities. Almost unique among institutions of its kind, New Garden Boarding School did not close during the Civil War and Reconstruction. The College prides itself upon having been a pioneer in intercollegiate athletics, realizing the value of intercollegiate relationships and the importance of an athletic program.

MORE INFORMATION

Dorothy Lloyd Gilbert. *Guilford, A Quaker College.* Greensboro: Printed for Guilford College by J. J. Stone & Co., 1937. 359p.
Alumni Directory, Students of New Garden Boarding School and Guilford College Through a Century, 1837-1937. Guilford College: 1937. 218p.
In its *Bulletin*, Vol. XXX (February, 1937), No. 2.

HIGH POINT COLLEGE, High Point, dates its birth to the founding of Yadkin College in 1856 by the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina. In 1924, as High Point College opened its doors to students, the Yadkin College was closed so that the complete support of the church could be given to the new institution. The College is now under the sponsorship of the over-all

Methodist Church. Since the completion of the four original buildings on the campus, the physical plant of the College has grown in a steady and orderly fashion.

MORE INFORMATION

Olin B. Michael. *Yadkin College, 1856-1924, A Historic Sketch*. Salisbury: Rowan Printing Co., 1939. 182p.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, Charlotte, was established in 1867 largely through the efforts of the Rev. S. C. Alexander and the Rev. W. L. Miller who first drew the attention of the Presbyterian Church to the need for such an institution and who were the first teachers after its organization.

The first contributor, Mrs. Mary D. Biddle of Philadelphia, made a generous contribution toward the college and it was named The Biddle Memorial Institute in honor of her late husband. The institution flourished and in 1877 its name was changed to Biddle University.

During the year 1921-1922 Mrs. Jane Berry Smith, of Pittsburgh, gave funds for the erection of four structures on the campus and made provisions for a handsome endowment in memory of her late husband, Johnson C. Smith. In recognition of these generous benefactions, the Board of Trustees voted to change the name of the University to Johnson C. Smith University. From 1923 until her death in 1929, Mrs. Smith gave additional funds for the erection of five more buildings, including a campus church.

Beginning in 1932 women were admitted to the senior college division and since 1941 they have been admitted to all classes.

MORE INFORMATION

Arthur A. George. "The History of Johnson C. Smith University, 1867 to the Present." Unpublished thesis, New York University, 1955. [336]p.

Theophilus E. McKinney. *Higher Education Among Negroes*. Charlotte: Johnson C. Smith University, 1932. 124p.

LEES-MCRAE COLLEGE, Banner Elk, had its beginning in a small summer day school conducted as a mission under the care of the Presbyterian Church. When the Rev. Edgar Tufts, founder of Lees-McRae, went to Banner Elk in 1895, he found that Mrs.

Elizabeth McRae was doing an outstanding work as a Christian teacher. Because of her interest in the mountain people and their need for an educational opportunity, the school which the Rev. Mr. Tufts founded in 1900 was called the Elizabeth McRae Institute. From this small beginning a strong, fully accredited junior college has developed. In 1923, at the death of Founder Tufts, he was succeeded as President by his son, Edgar H. Tufts, just graduated from Davidson College. Under his leadership a number of new buildings were planned and completed, and the College is currently in the midst of another period of expansion of its physical plant.

LENOIR RHYNE COLLEGE, Hickory, was formally opened in September, 1891. The beautiful and spacious campus was the gift of Capt. Walter Lenoir, in whose honor the College was originally named Lenoir College. The will of Capt. Lenoir stipulated that an initial \$10,000 for buildings and equipment be deposited with his executors. This amount was provided by the founders, Drs. R. A. Yoder, J. C. Moser, W. P. Cline, and the Rev. A. L. Crouse. These men were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and in 1895 the Synod officially accepted the sponsorship and support of Lenoir College. With few material resources in its early years, the College survived through the sacrificial labors and gifts of consecrated men and women. Steadily the school progressed in strength and stability, rapidly achieving stature and recognition among the institutions of higher education in the area.

Under the administrations of a series of devoted presidents, the physical plant of the College grew to keep pace with the needs of the academic programs. In 1923 the name was changed to Lenoir Rhyne College in honor of D. E. Rhyne, who gave large sums toward the endowment of the College. An extensive expansion was successfully planned and completed in the period 1955-1960 and a master plan for similar work through 1970 has been prepared.

LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE, Salisbury, was incorporated in 1879 and its first sessions were held in 1880 in one room of the parsonage of the late Bishop C. R. Harris, who was then a minister in Concord. The idea for establishing the college for the training of

Negro youth was the result of a conference of Negro ministers who wished to promote a type of education which would make for self-reliance in their race.

Organization was definitely completed two years later and the institution moved to Salisbury, where work began in October, 1882. The school opened with three teachers, three pupils, and a matron. The campus consisted of one building and 40 acres of land. It was named in honor of David Livingstone, the great Christian missionary, philanthropist, and explorer. In 1885 Livingstone was chartered as a college. Its campus has grown to 316 acres with ten large brick buildings and its support comes largely from the A.M.E. Zion Church.

MORE INFORMATION

W. F. Fonvielle. *Reminiscences of College Days*. Raleigh: Printed for the Author by Edwards and Broughton, 1904. 143p.
William Jacob Walls. *Joseph Charles Price, Educator and Race Leader*. Boston: The Christopher Publishing House, 1943. 568p.

LOUISBURG COLLEGE, Louisburg, was chartered in 1787 as Franklin Academy. Little is known of this early academy, but after it was rechartered in 1802 it entered into an active period of service. It was opened on January 1, 1805, under the direction of Matthew Dickinson of Connecticut, a graduate of Yale. A Female Department was added to Franklin Academy in 1813 and an additional building was constructed to accommodate the young ladies. In 1855 the Louisburg Female College Company was organized and work was begun of converting the Academy into a college. Instruction under the new plan was begun in the fall of 1857 and continued until 1865 when conditions of the times forced the College to close. It was reopened in 1866 but was forced to close again in 1878 and remain closed for 11 years. During that time the building was used as a high school and as a private residence. Reopening in 1889, the College had an enrollment of around 100, eight teachers, and the President.

Although the College had long been operated under the care of the Methodist Church, that body had given nothing toward its support. By virtue of money he had lent to the institution, Washington Duke of Durham had by 1891 become owner of the property. In 1907, at Duke's death, his son, Benjamin Duke,

presented the property to the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church.

The early years of the twentieth century saw several new additions to the College campus, and in 1915 the program was reorganized to make Louisburg College a standard junior college. A serious fire and the trials of the depression years of the 1930's worked many hardships upon Louisburg College, but these hurdles were cleared and both the physical plant and the curriculum have been expanded in recent years.

MARS HILL COLLEGE, Mars Hill, was conceived and built by a small group of pioneer citizens of limited means, the sons and grandsons of the first settlers of the community, who wanted a school in which they could educate their children according to the principles of their faith. At a sacrificial cost they erected a modest building on a small tract of land donated by Edward Carter. In the fall of 1856 the school opened its doors as the French Broad Baptist Institute, taking its name from the French Broad Baptist Association. The school was chartered by the General Assembly in 1859 as Mars Hill College and given the "power of conferring all such degrees and marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in colleges or seminaries of learning." This is a power which the College still has, but which it has never used.

The years preceding the Civil War were prosperous and the College filled a vital place in the community. During the first two years of the war the College remained open, but it was forced to close from 1863 to 1865. For a time during the latter year troops were quartered on the campus; a dormitory and a teachers' home were burned and the remaining building badly damaged. Its buildings partially repaired in 1865, the College reopened. For the next 25 years, in the face of the bitterness of Reconstruction, partisan strife, poverty, and apathy, local men and women heroically kept the College in operation. After 1880 when Thomas M. Hufham became President, the curriculum was improved and much-needed equipment was added. In 1897 Dr. R. L. Moore became President, and for 41 years under his leadership the College made important strides forward. In very recent years many new buildings have been constructed, the curricula expanded, and the material resources increased. Mars Hill College is now in the process of becoming a four-year college.

MORE INFORMATION

Clarence Dixon Creasman. *Moore of Mars Hill*. Nashville, Tenn.: The Author, 1950. 136p.

"Mars Hill College for 1856-1956." *The Asheville Citizen*, November 23, 1955. 14p.

John A. McLeod. *From These Stones: Mars Hill College, The First Hundred Years*. Mars Hill: Mars Hill College, 1955. 291p.

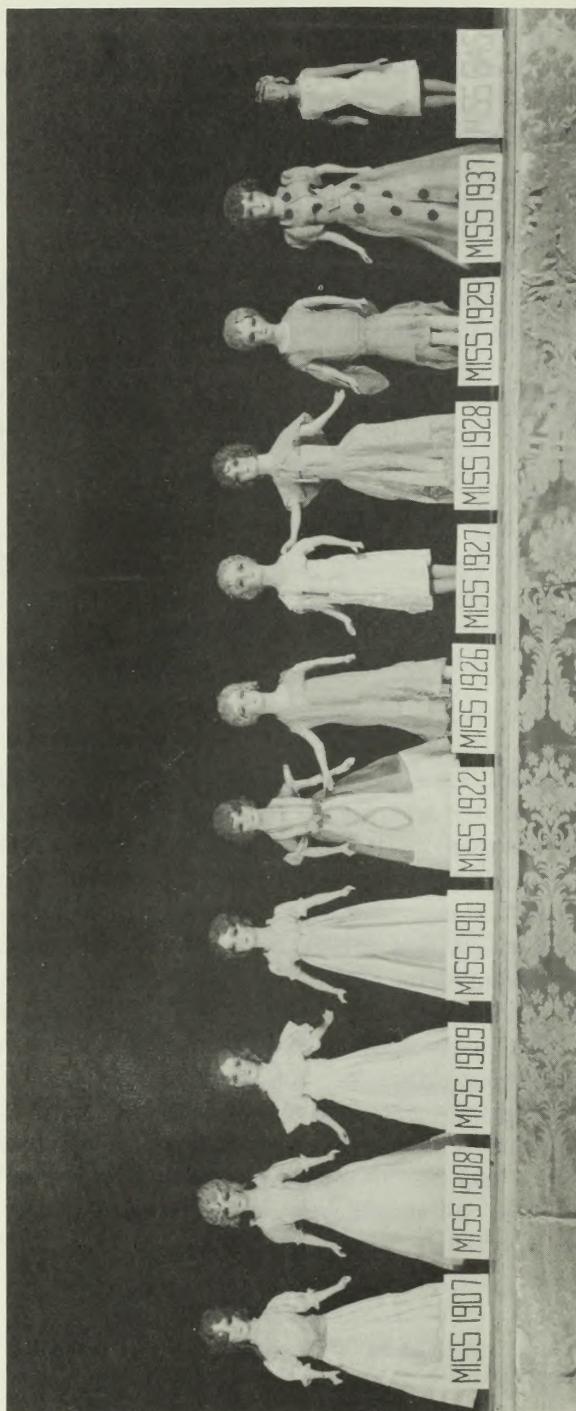
MECKLENBURG COLLEGE, Charlotte, grew out of the establishment of special classes in 1947 for returning veterans of World War II. The program was centered around the basic needs for those who had not completed elementary school work. Within a year 1,500 students had been served by this school, and the Charlotte City School Board realized a need existed for a junior college. In 1949 Carver College was established and it existed on tuition fees alone until 1954 when some tax money became available. In 1958 Carver College's direction was taken over by the Trustees of the Charlotte Community College System and its name was changed to Mecklenburg College. In January, 1962, the College moved to a new 50-acre campus four miles northwest of Charlotte.

MEREDITH COLLEGE, Raleigh, was chartered in 1891 as the Baptist Female University and opened its doors for students in 1899. Its name was changed to the Baptist University for Women in 1905 and to Meredith College in 1909. The present name was given in honor of Thomas Meredith, for many years a recognized leader of the Baptist denomination in North Carolina. Meredith, in 1838, presented to the Baptist State Convention a resolution urging the establishment in or near Raleigh of "a female seminary of high order that should be modeled and conducted on strictly religious principles, but that should be, so far as possible, free from sectarian influences."

During its early years Meredith College was located in downtown Raleigh but now occupies a handsome site near the western limits of the city. In recent years the physical plant of the College has been greatly expanded.

MORE INFORMATION

Mary Lynch Johnson. *A History of Meredith College*. Raleigh: Meredith College, 1956. 301p.



Selection from exhibit of dolls gowned in class day dresses similar to those worn by Meredith College seniors. Complete exhibit includes dolls dressed in the style of the first graduating class (1903) and of each succeeding class to the present. From the files of the News Bureau, Meredith College, Raleigh.



Methodist College campus at Fayetteville. From the files of the Director of Public Relations, Methodist College.

METHODIST COLLEGE, Fayetteville, was chartered as a four-year college of liberal arts on November 1, 1956. A Fayetteville Steering Committee, appointed by the Mayor in September, 1955, took the initiative looking to the establishment of a college in the city. The Methodist Church was invited to accept the offer of local citizens of a 600-acre tract and a contribution of \$2,000,000 for the creation of a college. Favorable action resulted and the first student was admitted on September 16, 1960.

A handsomely designed campus with contemporary buildings has earned for the College a citation from a national architectural magazine for its creativity and unity of design.

MITCHELL COLLEGE, Statesville, began operation as a woman's college in 1856 under the sponsorship of the Concord Presbytery. It was authorized in 1853, but a storm destroyed the incompletely built building and opening was delayed for three years. For a brief period following the Civil War the College was privately owned and operated by R. F. Simonton, and the name was changed from Concord Female College to Simonton Female College. During the late 1870's, under the leadership of Mrs. Eliza

Mitchell Grant and Margaret Eliot Mitchell (daughters of the famous Dr. Elisha Mitchell for whom Mount Mitchell is named), considerable progress took place. In 1917 the name of the College was changed to Mitchell in honor of these women. Between 1920 and the early 1940's the College's buildings were remodeled and several new structures were acquired adjacent to the campus. Men were admitted as students in 1932. In 1959 it became an independent community college with support from local interests. The Concord Presbytery relinquished its control to a self-perpetuating, rotating board of trustees.

MONTREAT-ANDERSON COLLEGE, Montreat, opened in 1916 as Montreat Normal School, using the buildings and grounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. In 1933 the school was reorganized as Montreat College, a junior college. Between 1945 and 1959 it operated as a four-year college, but in the latter year it became a coeducational junior college. At the same time the name was changed to Montreat-Anderson College in recognition of R. C. Anderson, who served as President from 1916 to 1947, and Mrs. R. C. Anderson, its principal benefactor throughout its history.

MORE INFORMATION

Robert C. Anderson. *The Story of Montreat From Its Beginning, 1897-1947*. Montreat: [The Author?], 1949. 237p.

MOUNT OLIVE JUNIOR COLLEGE, Mount Olive, grew out of action of the Free Will Baptist State Convention in 1951 when its Board of Christian Education was authorized to obtain a charter for a junior college. From that movement there grew in 1952 an institute operated at "Cragmont," the Free Will Baptist Assembly grounds near Asheville. The school was called Mount Allen College, taking its name from the mountain under the shadow of which it was founded.

In September, 1953, the institute was moved to Mount Olive where buildings were available near the center of Free Will Baptist strength in the State. Plans were made to develop a junior college offering liberal arts and business education. In 1956 the name Mount Allen College gave way to the less confusing Mount Olive Junior College, in recognition of the per-

manent settlement of the College in the town of Mount Olive. A new 50-acre campus near the present one has been purchased for future expansion, but emphasis is upon the formulation of a sound philosophy of education, organization of a well-planned curricula, the gathering of a competent faculty, the equipping of the science laboratory, and the strengthening of the library.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Durham, was chartered in 1909 as a private institution and opened its doors to students in 1910. It was founded by its late President, Dr. James E. Shepard, and was known as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The institution's early years were characterized by a wealth of enthusiasm and high endeavor, but not of money. Private donations and student fees constituted the total financial support of the school.

In 1915 the school was sold and reorganized, then becoming the National Training School. In 1923 the General Assembly appropriated funds for the purchase and maintenance of the school; thus in that year it became a public supported institution, and it was then named the Durham State Normal School. Two years later the General Assembly converted it into the North Carolina College for Negroes, dedicating it to the offering of liberal arts education and the preparation of teachers and principals for secondary schools.

The General Assembly in 1939 authorized the establishment of graduate work in liberal arts and the professions. The Law School began operation in 1940 and the School of Library Science was established the next year.

In 1947 the name was changed to North Carolina College at Durham.

MORE INFORMATION

Elizabeth J. Seay. "A History of the North Carolina College for Negroes." Unpublished thesis, Duke University, 1941. 117p.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT RALEIGH, opened its doors for the first time on October 3, 1889, as the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. It had been founded by a legislative act of March 7, 1887, as the State's technological institution of higher learning and land-grant college. In 1917 its name was changed to the

North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and its present name was given by the General Assembly of 1963. When the University of North Carolina was consolidated in 1931, State College became a part of the larger University.

Following World War II, when college personnel and facilities were involved primarily in the national defense effort, State College expanded greatly. Returning servicemen nearly tripled any previous enrollment, and the student body has stabilized at more than twice the pre-war level. State today is one of the best-housed and best-equipped technological institutions of higher learning in the nation. Through these expanded operations, North Carolina State has grown in size and service to the people of North Carolina and in prestige throughout the nation and the world for its diverse programs in teaching, research, and extension services. The major objective of North Carolina State continues to be to provide an opportunity for students to obtain the highest level of scientific and technical training and, at the same time, the broad general education which is a basic prerequisite to specialization.

The campus of the college has grown from colonial and classical architecture on the old or east campus to the latest expression in modern architecture on the new or west campus.

MORE INFORMATION

David A. Lockmiller. *History of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina, 1889-1939*. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1939. 310p.

NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Rocky Mount, came about as the result of an offer by citizens of that city of \$2,000,000 in cash and pledges, an adequate site, and continual annual support to the Methodist Church for a college to be built in their midst. In June, 1956, the offer was accepted. Contracts for construction of buildings on the 200-acre campus were let two years later, and the first students were enrolled in September, 1960.

OAK RIDGE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Oak Ridge, was founded in 1852 as a local undertaking by members of the community. The land was donated and the first building, erected on the site of the present administration building, was equipped with the

necessary furnishings, the library, and scientific apparatus. Except for the years from 1863 to 1866, the Institute has operated since its founding. In the 1920's the Institute experienced an interesting period of growth and expansion, and during the administration of Col. Earle P. Holt the junior college curriculum was established. During Col. Holt's administration, which began in 1929, the Department of the Army designated Oak Ridge Military Institute as an Honor Military School. A Junior Unit of the United States Reserve Officers' Training Corps is under the direction and supervision of U.S. Army officers detailed by the Department of the Army.

MORE INFORMATION

Oak Ridge Military Institute. *Early Years of a Century of Service*. Oak Ridge, Tennessee: Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1952. 24p.

PEACE COLLEGE, Raleigh, was established by prominent men in the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina, who desired a school of high grade for young women. At the inception of the project in 1857, William Peace, an elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Raleigh, headed the list with a gift of \$10,000 and the present school site. In recognition of his generosity the school was given his name.



Peace College as shown on an old engraving. From the files of the State Department of Archives and History.

Opening was delayed by the Civil War and its aftermath, and in 1872 the property was leased to the Rev. Robert Burwell and his son, John B. Burwell. They started the school and continued it until 1890. Between then and 1907 several changes in the control of the school were made and in the latter year it came again under the control of the Presbyterian Church. In 1957 a Consolidated Agreement was entered into by several Presbyterian colleges in North Carolina looking toward the establishment of a single coeducational, four-year liberal arts college at Laurinburg. With the establishment of the new college in 1961, control of Peace College was acquired by members of the First Presbyterian Church in Raleigh.

PEMBROKE STATE COLLEGE, Pembroke, was created in 1887 by legislative action as a normal school for the Indians of Robeson County. An acre of land was purchased and a two-story building erected in time for classes to begin in the fall of 1887 with an enrollment of 15 students. In 1909 a new site was purchased and funds appropriated for a new building. The faculty was enlarged, new high school courses were offered, and vocational training for both boys and girls was organized. Another new building was erected in 1921 and in 1924 the institution was awarded the high school standard rating. Although intended as a normal school, teacher training was not begun until 1926 and by 1935 two years of college work were being offered. Four years later the high school department withdrew to its own building to make possible further expansion of the college faculty and the addition of the senior year, the junior year having been added the previous year.

The name of this institution has been changed a number of times. Its first designation, The Cherokee Normal School, was altered to The Normal School of Robeson County in 1911. Two years later it became the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County and, finally, in 1940 the General Assembly gave the school its present name.

Since 1953 white students as well as Indians have been admitted.

MORE INFORMATION

Clifton Oxendine. "Pembroke State College for Indians," in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXII (January, 1945), 22-23.

PFEIFFER COLLEGE, Misenheimer, can be traced to a small mountain school founded near Lenoir in 1885. Miss Emily Prudden, daughter of a Congregational minister in Connecticut, established the Oberlin Home and School there to serve the mountain area children who did not have adequate educational opportunities. It was named for Johann Friedrich Oberlin of France whose life of service in rural areas of his native land had been an inspiration to Miss Prudden. When the school expanded beyond Miss Prudden's means of supporting it she deeded it, in 1903, to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its name was changed to Ebenezer Mitchell Industrial Home and School in memory of Ebenezer Mitchell whose mother, Mrs. Mary Mitchell of Dayton, Ohio, made a cash gift for the educational work of the Society.

With the improvement of educational facilities in the vicinity of Lenoir by 1910, it was decided to move the school to Misenheimer. Here it functioned as an accredited high school from 1914 until 1928 when two years of college work were added. In 1934 when the junior college program was fully accredited the name was changed to Mitchell Junior College and High School.

Between 1932, when she first visited the school, and 1935 Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer of New York City, very generously contributed to its support. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer provided for the erection of five new buildings on the campus, and in 1935 the school became Pfeiffer Junior College. Following a period of physical expansion in the late 1950's and early 1960's Pfeiffer College became a standard four-year college.

MORE INFORMATION

A Brief History of Pfeiffer Junior College. Misenheimer: The College, 1952, 12p.

QUEENS COLLEGE, Charlotte, counts the year 1857 as the date of its founding, although it is possible, with certain breaks in continuity, to trace its origins to an earlier time. During the past century the College has been known by four names: From 1857 to 1891 it was known as the Charlotte Female Institute; from 1891 to 1896 it was simply the Seminary for Girls; and from 1896 until 1912 it was known as the Presbyterian College for Women. Its present name was acquired in 1912.



Everett Library and Harris Residence Hall, Queens College, Charlotte. From Public Relations Office, Queens College.

This final change of names was actually the resumption of the name that has belonged to the institution since 1771. With a gap of about nine years the history is continuous from 1771 to date. In that year the colonists in the vicinity applied for a charter for Queens College. Due to the theories of church government centered in the assembly and representative government derived from the Calvin-Knox and Scotch Irish traditions, the crown doubted the political wisdom of granting a charter to an institution that would perpetuate these ideals. So, the charter was refused. The name of the proposed college was changed to Queens Museum, and under that odd title the institution was chartered in 1773. It continued under that name until 1777 when, in the midst of the war when there was no great affection for the crown, the name was changed to Liberty Hall Academy. Beginning in 1784 and continuing for 35 years the history is sketchy, but in 1821 the institution was incorporated as the Male and Female Academy Corporation. This corporation operated the Liberty Male Academy and the Charlotte Female Academy.

The location of the Queens College-Queens Museum-Liberty Hall succession of institutions was on South Tryon and Third Streets in Charlotte. Embedded in the sidewalk on the southeast corner of that intersection is a bronze marker commemorating

this first location of the College. In 1821 the institution was moved to South Tryon Street, and in 1857 it was moved to North College Street. In 1914 it moved to its present location in the Myers Park residential section.

Chicora College was merged into Queens in 1930. This institution had a long history of distinguished service as a woman's college for the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina.

SACRED HEART JUNIOR COLLEGE, Belmont, opened its doors in September, 1892, as an academy operated by the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Mercy offering elementary and secondary courses. With the addition of new buildings to the campus and the enlargement of the faculty, a two-year junior college course was added in 1935.

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, opened on its new campus for the first time in 1961. It is a consolidation of Flora Macdonald (Red Springs), Peace (Raleigh), and Presbyterian Junior (Maxton) colleges, and many students who were first enrolled at these three colleges completed their courses at St. Andrews. The 840-acre campus contains a beautifully landscaped lake and striking, contemporary buildings. The name St. Andrews was selected because it is steeped in Presbyterian and Protestant history. The University of St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland, was founded in 1411.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, Raleigh, was incorporated in 1867 as St. Augustine's Normal School and Collegiate Institute through the joint efforts of the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a group of clergy and laymen of the Diocese of North Carolina headed by Bishop Thomas Atkinson. The institution began operations early in 1868 in a building loaned by the Freedmen's Bureau of the U.S. government. By December, however, the first building was completed on land acquired by the school, part of the present campus. The growth of the school has been continuous since that time, and between 1881 and 1896 an extensive building program was carried out.

In 1907 St. Augustine's began to receive more regular support from the national Episcopal Church and by the 1919-1920 session was offering work of junior college grade. Students enter-



The Right Reverend Edwin A. Penick, Bishop of Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, shown making an address at 1950 dedication of a new building at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh. From the files of the State Department of Archives and History.

ing the freshman class in 1927 could look forward to being the first entering class to receive degrees at St. Augustine's. A number of new buildings have been added to the campus through the years as the need for them arose.

MORE INFORMATION

Cecil D. Halliburton. *A History of St. Augustine's College, 1867-1937.* Raleigh: St. Augustine's College, 1937. 98p.
Alumni Directory. Raleigh: St. Augustine's College, 1961. 39p.

ST. MARY'S JUNIOR COLLEGE, Raleigh, was founded on May 12, 1842, by the Rev. Aldert Smedes as an Episcopal school for girls. The present location had already been set apart as the site for a Church school in 1832 when influential churchmen, carrying out a plan proposed by Bishop Levi Silliman Ives, pur-

chased the present grove as a part of a tract of 160 acres, to be used in establishing a school for boys. Three buildings, all still standing, were built for the boys' school. It proved unsuccessful, however, and soon had to close. The property returned to private hands.

Bishop Ives persuaded the Rev. Dr. Aldert Smedes, at that time conducting a successful girls' school in New York City, to come to Raleigh to establish a school on the campus. Dr. Smedes gave the school its name and for the rest of his tireless life allowed nothing to interrupt the work he had undertaken. In spite of hardships during the Civil War, St. Mary's remained open. At Dr. Smedes' death in 1877 he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Dr. Bennett Smedes under whose direction regular college preparatory work was instituted. The first class graduated in 1879.

During all of its existence to this point, St. Mary's, although a Church school in the truest sense, was a private enterprise. In 1897 Dr. Smedes proposed that the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina take charge of the school. His offer was accepted, St. Mary's was formally chartered by the General Assembly, and two years later the Diocese of South Carolina joined in supporting the school.

New equipment and new buildings, largely through legacies and donations, have been added through the years, and St. Mary's Junior College has developed into an institution noted for sound Christian education.

MORE INFORMATION

Katherine B. Salley. *Life at St. Mary's*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942. 288p.

SALEM COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, dates from 1772 when the Moravians, one of the oldest Protestant denominations in the world, established Salem Female Academy as a day school for the daughters of the Salem community. It continued its work unfalteringly through the Revolutionary War and the first years of the republic. In 1791 George Washington, then President of the new United States, visited Salem and stayed two nights at the nearby Salem Tavern. In 1802 arrangements were made for accepting students to live in residence. Many Salem

**TERMS
OF THE INSTITUTION FOR
Female Education,
*At Salem.***

Entrance, \$5.

Board and Washing,	.....	(per annum)	\$ 80
Tuition—including Reading, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, Drawing and Painting, plain Needlework, &c.	.....	(per annum)	40
Instruction in Music,	.....	(per annum)	20
Instruction in Ornamental Needlework,	.....	(per annum)	12
For the use of the Library .	.....	(per annum)	4
		Total, (per annum)	<hr/> \$156

Books, Stationary, Medicine and Medical Attendance, and other contingent expenses, placed to account.

Clothes found by the Parents and Guardians, or placed to account.

One hundred dollars paid in advance.

Bills adjusted occasionally, and full payment made at the removal of a Pupil.

Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

Rev. BENJAMIN REICHEL,

Inspector of the Boarding School, Salem, N. C.

This list of charges is undated, but Reichel was Inspector of the Salem Boarding School from 1816 until his death in 1833. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

students became in later years leaders among the women of the nation. Mrs. James K. Polk, wife of the President of the United States, and Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, wife of the Confederate general, received their education at Salem.

By 1855 about 260 resident students were enrolled. During the Civil War and Reconstruction, Salem was taxed with the

problem of caring for its overflowing student body, but it persevered with a courage which has kept it open every day since its founding in 1772.

Through the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first part of the twentieth century, Salem has made consistent progress. The old buildings, retained and cherished for their artistic value, have been supplemented for practical purposes by new structures in the same architectural style.

The original institution grew into two modern educational establishments: Salem Academy, an accredited college-preparatory school, and Salem College, a standard four-year college. They were separated academically in 1912, and since 1930 Salem Academy has occupied an entirely separate plant.

MORE INFORMATION

Ivy May Hixson. "Academic Requirements of Salem College, 1854-1909," in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXVII (October, 1950), 419-429.

Salem College Alumnae Association. Alumnae Directory. Winston-Salem: Salem College Alumnae Association, 1956. 210p.

Lucy L. Wenhold. "The Salem Boarding School Between 1802 and 1822," in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXVII (January, 1950), 32-45.

SHAW UNIVERSITY, Raleigh, grew out of a theological class formed on December 1, 1865, by Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, recently honorably discharged from the Union Army after serving for three years as a private and as a chaplain. The earliest sessions of the theological class were held in a hotel, but Dr. Tupper soon saw the need of expansion of his facilities. With \$500 which he had saved while in the army, he purchased a lot and erected a two-story wooden structure. The school was called the Raleigh Institute.

In 1870 the present site of Shaw was purchased. The following year a building was begun and in 1872, when it was finished, it was named Shaw Hall in honor of Elijah Shaw who made the largest single contribution (\$8,000) toward its erection. At the same time the name of the school was changed to Shaw Collegiate Institute, a name which it retained until 1875 when it was chartered as Shaw University. A second building was erected soon afterwards and a period of expansion and success followed.

Shaw presently receives its income from endowment and trust funds as well as from regular contributions from various Baptist bodies throughout the State and nation.

MORE INFORMATION

H. L. Morehouse. *H. M. Tupper, D.D., A Narrative of Twenty-five Years' Work in the South, 1865-1890.* New York: American Baptist Home Mission Society, 1890. 25p.

J. A. Whitted. *History of the Negro Baptists of North Carolina.* Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1908. 212p.

SOUTHEASTERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Wake Forest, was an outgrowth of a study begun by the Southern Baptist Convention in 1947 and concluded in 1950. The Seminary was established on the campus and in the buildings vacated by Wake Forest College when it moved to Winston-Salem. The Seminary opened in September, 1951, and has consistently had an enrollment as large as could be accommodated by the facilities available.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL was sanctioned by the State Constitution of 1776 and chartered by the General Assembly in 1789. The cornerstone of Old East Building was laid on October 12, 1793, and the first student arrived on February 12, 1795. The University survived sectarian and political attacks, public apathy, and continued poverty. It began its slow emergence from obscurity as it strengthened its faculty and liberalized its curriculum. The natural sciences gained equal status with classical studies. After the constitutional reforms of 1835 and the success attained by many alumni in State and federal government, a more favorable political climate for the University was accompanied by greater emphasis on education for public service. A private law school opened by Judge William H. Battle offered instruction to a class of regular academic students after 1845.

Four additional permanent buildings were completed: South in 1814, Old West in 1823, Gerrard in 1837, Smith (now Playmakers Theatre) in 1851. Construction of New East and New West began in 1858 and was completed in the fateful summer of 1861.

With most of its faculty and students away in Confederate

military service, the University nevertheless remained open through the Civil War and through the five years of general economic ruin and partisan bitterness which followed. It was forced to close in 1870, however, and it remained closed until 1875.

First to open a summer "normal school" for teachers (1877), the University introduced regular courses in education as early as 1885. Other guideposts to the future included the beginning of medical and pharmaceutical studies (1879), the first regular legislative appropriation for University maintenance (1881), announcement of graduate studies leading to degrees (1876), A.M. and Ph.D. degrees awarded (1883), organization of learned societies for research and publication, reorganization of scientific laboratories and discoveries of major significance in industrial chemistry (1880-1900), administrative integration of the semi-independent School of Law (1894), and admission of first women students (1897).

The period before World War I was marked by significant gains in academic standards and productive scholarship of the faculty, reorganization and orderly expansion of library services, and increased emphasis on the applied and social sciences. During the 1920's the State successfully met the needs of the University through enlargement of its physical plant. Though halted by depression and suspended by World War II, this essentially continuous expansion program still goes on, always impressive in the magnitude of completed stages, yet never at any stage abreast of the growing need for buildings not yet begun.

Legislative authorization and appropriations in 1947 began the phenomenal growth of the Division of Health Affairs, the most striking expansion of the University in recent years. The new Division was organized in 1949 and has made incalculable contributions to the comprehensive health program of the State and region. Schools of Dentistry and Nursing have been added to previously organized Schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, and Public Health. The completion and expansion of the North Carolina Memorial Hospital by offering abundant clinical facilities has contributed to the rapid development of both the old and new schools.

MORE INFORMATION

Kemp P. Battle. *History of the University of North Carolina*. Raleigh:

Edwards and Broughton, 1907, 1912. 2 vols. (Vol. I, 1789-1868; Vol. II, 1868-1912).

R. D. W. Connor, editor. *A Documentary of the University of North Carolina, 1776-1799*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1953. 2 vols.

Daniel L. Grant. *Alumni History of the University of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: General Alumni Association, 1924. 950p.

Archibald Henderson. *The Campus of the First State University*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1949. 412p.

University of North Carolina. *Alumni Directory*. Chapel Hill: General Alumni Association, 1954. 1,016p.

L. R. Wilson. *The University of North Carolina, 1900-1930. The Making of a Modern University*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957. 633p.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO, the first state-supported institution for the higher education of women in North Carolina, was established by act of the General Assembly in February, 1891, and opened in October, 1892. Citizens of Greensboro voted bonds in the sum of \$30,000 for the erection of the first buildings, and the original ten-acre site was given by R. S. Pullen and R. T. Gray of Raleigh.

The University, for many years (1896-1919) the State Normal and Industrial College, and later (1919-1932) the North Carolina College for Women, came into being as a direct result of a crusade made by Charles Duncan McIver in behalf of the education of women. Other pioneers in public school education—notably Charles B. Aycock, Edwin A. Alderman, and James Y. Joyner—came to Dr. McIver's assistance.

When the General Assembly passed an act to consolidate three of its leading institutions of higher education in 1931, the name of this unit was changed to Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, and it became a part of the Consolidated University. The present name was established in 1963. Its program is strongly rooted in general education, but in addition to training in the liberal arts, the University offers teacher training in all fields, and specialized curricula in art, music, home economics, business, physical education, and nursing education.

From a student body of 223 and a faculty of 15 the University has grown into one of the largest schools for women in the



Faculty at what is now the University of North Carolina at Greensboro—in the Gay Nineties. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

country. The faculty now numbers more than 200 and the student body nearly 4,000.

MORE INFORMATION

Virginia T. Lathrop. *Educate a Woman*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942. 111p.

Rose H. Holder. *McIver of North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957. 283p.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, has a history which is inseparable from the history of the formation of the Baptist State Convention. One of the two main purposes which led to the organization of the convention in 1830 was to establish an educational institution that would give training under Christian influences and provide educated ministers. Immediately after the



President of the United States, Harry S. Truman (center), with Governor W. Kerr Scott (left), and President of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, Gordon Gray, at Wake Forest College groundbreaking ceremonies, Winston-Salem, October 15, 1951. *Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel* photograph from files of the State Department of Archives and History.

formation of the Baptist State Convention, Dr. Samuel Wait, serving as agent for the Convention, began an intensive four-year educational campaign among the Baptists of the State. Two years later, in 1832, the Convention purchased from Dr. Calvin Jones a 600-acre farm sixteen miles north of Raleigh, to be used as a site for the proposed school.

Under provisions of a charter granted by the General Assembly in 1833, Wake Forest Institute was opened on February 3, 1834, with Dr. Wait as principal. In its early years the Institute operated as a manual labor school, but in 1838 it was rechartered as Wake Forest College with a liberal arts curriculum. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon four young men in June, 1839.

From then until 1894 the College operated exclusively as a college of liberal arts. The School of Law was established in 1894, the School of Medicine in 1902, the School of Business

Administration in 1948, the Division of Evening Classes in 1957, and the Division of Graduate Studies in 1961. In 1942 the College became coeducational.

In 1946 the trustees of the College and the Baptist State Convention accepted an offer made by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation to give the College \$350,000 annually in perpetuity for operation of the school on condition that it be moved from Wake Forest to Winston-Salem and that other friends of the College provide a campus site and buildings. This decision was made three years after the College had undertaken an enlargement program to provide much needed buildings and other physical facilities on the old campus.

Mr. Charles H. Babcock and his wife, the late Mary Reynolds Babcock, contributed a part of the beautiful Reynolda Estate for the new campus. Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on October 15, 1951, with the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, delivering the principal address. The following spring actual construction began. Accompanying the construction was intensive fund-raising. In 1955 the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation increased its annual payments to the College to \$500,000. The move to Winston-Salem took place in May and June of 1956. The Bowman Gray School of Medicine had been moved to Winston-Salem in 1941 when it received the resources of the Bowman Gray Foundation.

Summer school opened on the new campus on June 18, 1956, the fall term on September 11, and formal dedicatory exercises were held on October 18. The old campus and buildings at Wake Forest were sold to the Southern Baptist Convention for use of the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

MORE INFORMATION

George W. Paschal. *History of Wake Forest College*. Wake Forest: Wake Forest College, 1935-1943. 3 vols.

Wake Forest College. *General Catalogue of Wake Forest College, 1834-5—1891-2*. Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1892. 199p.

WARREN WILSON COLLEGE, Swannanoa, had its origin in the closing decades of the nineteenth century when the Presbyterian Church became concerned about the education of southern mountain young people. Some 25 day and boarding schools were established in the region. Two of these, the Dorland-Bell School

for girls, organized at Hot Springs in 1893, and the Asheville Farm School for boys, organized at Swannanoa in 1894, were united in 1942 under the name Warren Wilson College.

For 50 years prior to World War II these schools operated as elementary and high schools, although with the growth of public schools emphasis was changed to the high school level. When the two schools were combined in 1942 a junior college program was set up to serve those young people who were then finding it possible to get a high school education in their home communities, but who could not afford to attend other established junior or senior colleges because of the cost. The institution was named in honor of the life and work of the late Dr. Warren H. Wilson, Secretary of the Town and Country Life division (now called Rural Church Department) of the National Board.

The high school department closed at the end of the 1956-1957 session and all of the resources of the college are concentrated at the advanced level.

WESTERN CAROLINA COLLEGE, Cullowhee, was founded in August, 1889, as a local semi-public school. Two years later it was chartered under the name which it had already assumed, Cullowhee High School. From the beginning it was patronized not only by local children, but by boarding students from neighboring counties as well.

Its founder, Professor Robert Lee Madison, a young college graduate from Lexington, Virginia, had in mind teacher training as the chief aim of the school. In 1893 he succeeded in obtaining its first State appropriation, amounting to \$1,500, for the purpose of establishing a normal school in connection with the other classes. With some emphasis given also to arts and crafts and to commercial training, the name of the school was changed in 1905 to Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School. Beginning in 1912 the status of the school was gradually raised to that of a two-year normal school of junior college rank. With increased State support, work at the secondary level was gradually discontinued. In 1925 its name was changed to Cullowhee State Normal School.

In 1929, under a new charter authorizing the College to extend its work to the four-year level, the official title Western Carolina



Boiler for Cullowhee Normal School, March 4, 1910. From *The History of Western Carolina College*, by W. E. Bird. Used with permission of the author.

Teachers College was given it. With a growing campus and an expanded curriculum the name "Teachers" was dropped from the College title in 1951. A year of post-graduate study was offered beginning in 1953.

MORE INFORMATION

William E. Bird. *The History of Western Carolina College*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1963. 294p.
Western Carolina Teachers College. "Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration, 1889-1939." Its *Bulletin*, XVI (October, 1939), Nos. 4-6, 48p.

WILMINGTON COLLEGE, Wilmington, opened its doors on September 4, 1947, after a tax had been voted for its support by the citizens of New Hanover County. The previous year a College Center had been established under the direction of the North Carolina College Conference and administered by the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina. In 1958 it was placed under the Community College Act of the State of North Carolina and in 1963 was authorized to add third and fourth years to its program. Williston Unit of Wilmington College is operated for Negroes.

WINGATE JUNIOR COLLEGE, Wingate, grew out of a resolution passed in 1895 by the Union Baptist Association authorizing the establishment of a school for the higher intellectual, moral, and religious training of the boys and girls of the Association and the surrounding country. After canvassing several available locations, the Standing Committee selected the community of Wingate and called the new institution Wingate School.

The school was chartered in 1897 as a college but continued to operate as a high school until the session of 1923-1924 when it was converted to a junior college. During the intervening years the campus had been expanded and the student body increased. Additional Baptist associations contributed to the support of Wingate Junior College, and since 1946 it has also received support from the Baptist State Convention. Alumni and friends in recent years have made possible an extensive building program.

WINSTON-SALEM STATE COLLEGE, Winston-Salem, was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. In 1895 the school was recognized by the State of North Carolina and two years later was chartered as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School. From the beginning the School has stressed the importance of the Negro elementary school teachers in any program to build an improved Negro citizenship.

In 1925 the General Assembly granted the School a new charter, extended its curricula to a four-year program, changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College, and authorized it to confer degrees. "Teachers" was dropped from the name and "State" inserted in 1963. The College became the first Negro institution in the United States to grant degrees for teaching in the elementary grades.

III

Some Former Colleges

ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, Asheville, operated under several names, but this one was used longest. It was the outgrowth of Dickson Seminary founded about 1835 by the Rev. Samuel Dickson, a Presbyterian minister. During the year 1845-1846 Elizabeth Blackwell was a member of the faculty, and a short while later she became the first woman in America to practice medicine. The Seminary was about to be closed in 1851 when interested local citizens succeeded in interesting the Methodist Church in taking it over. It was named Western Carolina Female College at that time and operated successfully until forced to close during the Civil War. The building was damaged by occupying Union forces. Due to church indebtedness the College was sold to a joint stock company in 1869 and the name Asheville Female College was adopted. Under this arrangement the College continued until 1897. About this time it was estimated that 8,000 students from 23 States had attended the College. For a few years before it closed permanently in 1901, the College was operated as a privately financed institution.

The Asheville Female College in 1873-1874 announced that it was offering post-graduate work. Young ladies could prepare themselves to teach by staying an additional year. The degree of "Mistress of Arts and Sciences" was awarded.

MORE INFORMATION

The Constitution Charter and By-Laws of the Asheville Female College.
Asheville: R. M. Stokes, 1869. 18p.

Extracts from the Diary of Benjamin Elberfield Atkins, 1848-1909. Gastonia: Privately Published, 1947. 97p.

BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE, near Black Mountain, was founded in 1933 as a nonprofit corporation by a group of teachers and students from Rollins College in Florida. Its founders described it as "a liberal arts college, the curriculum covering that broad portion of the spectrum of educational activity which includes the various creative and performing arts, the social sciences and humanities, and the natural sciences." In brief, its course of study was a combination of academic work with community life. Stress was laid upon manual labor and handicrafts. Many of its leaders and students were both controversial and influential figures in the literary circles of the "beat generation." Black Mountain College was dissolved in 1956.

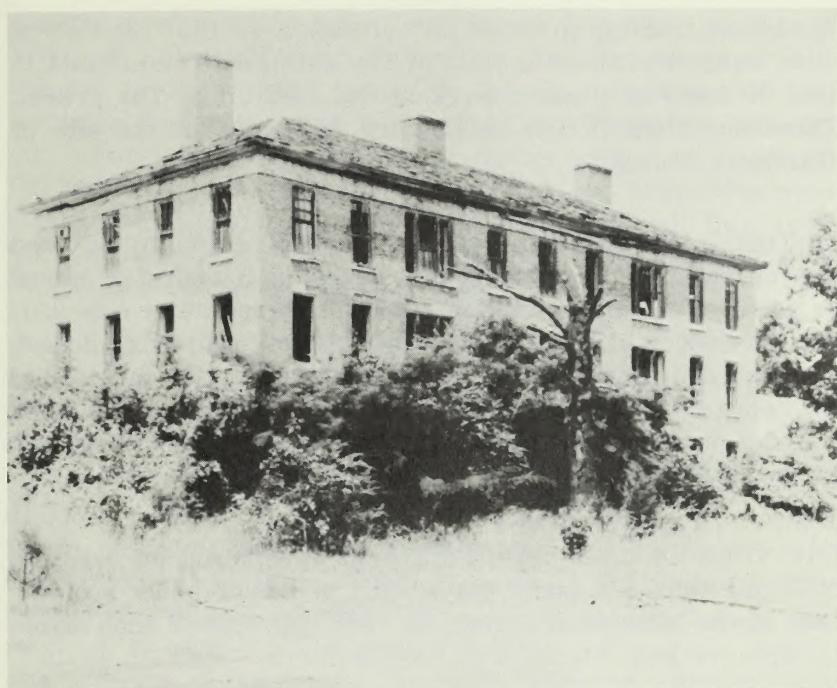
MORE INFORMATION

Lawrence Lipton. *The Holy Barbarians*. New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1959. Pages 130-133.

John Andrew Rice. *I Came Out of the Eighteenth Century*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1942. Pages 314-341.

CAROLINA COLLEGE, Maxton, a four-year college for women, was owned and operated by the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church. The cornerstone for the main building was laid in 1908 and classes began in September, 1912. A well-trained faculty was assembled and the College played an important role in its part of the State. In 1926 the Methodist Conference voted to close Carolina College and concentrate all of its available resources on Duke University. The Carolina College plant was later taken over by Presbyterian Junior College and is presently occupied by the Carolina Military Academy.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE, Ansonville, was operated in its earliest years by a joint stock company which was formed in 1849. A large three-story brick building was erected and ready for use in 1850 when it was chartered. The College met with almost instant success, but two typhoid fever epidemics and bitter political disputes among the stockholders later almost brought it to ruin. Shortly before the Civil War the property was turned over to the Methodist Church on condition that it repay the cost of some recent additions to the building. The Civil War, during which the College continued to operate,



Carolina Female College. From files of the State Department of Archives and History.

brought about the final downfall of the College. It closed in 1868, but the building was used for a high school until 1885. From about that time until the end of World War II the building was used as an apartment dwelling, but it was demolished in the early 1950's.

MORE INFORMATION

W. A. Smith. "Old Carolina College." *The North Carolina Booklet*, XXII (July-Oct., 1922, Jan.-Apr., 1923), 73-82.

CLAREMONT COLLEGE, Hickory, was chartered on August 25, 1880, as Claremont Female College. Many of its sponsors were members of the German Reformed Church, but it operated under an independent board of trustees as a nonsectarian institution. Classes were begun in the fall of 1880 in a local church. A large and handsome brick building was erected for the College in 1883. Standard four-year college work was offered as well as

specialized training in music and education. In 1907 the College came under the direct control of the Reformed Church and in 1915 it voted to suspend work at the institution. The present Claremont High School in Hickory is located at the site of Claremont College.

CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Conover, received its charter in 1881 and was operated by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri as a four-year college with two years of preparatory school. It was developed on the foundation laid by Concordia High School, established in Conover in 1877. The administration building of the College burned in 1935. Since the Missouri Synod was already training more young men for the ministry than it could place, it decided not to rebuild.

DAVENPORT COLLEGE, Lenoir, grew out of a movement begun in 1853 to establish a school for women at Lenoir under sponsorship of the Methodist Church. In 1855 approval of such action



Basketball practice at Davenport College about 1910. From the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

was obtained, and the school was named Davenport College in honor of Colonel William Davenport, the most generous contributor to the building fund. The College opened in 1857 and continued to operate, even during the Civil War when its building suffered some damages due to enemy action, until 1933. It fell victim to the financial depression of that year. Men were admitted to the College from 1893 until it closed. Davenport College's endowment and other property was transferred to Greensboro College in 1938.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE, Charlotte, opened in October, 1897, as a four-year college for women under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. To secure the location of the College in Charlotte, local people contributed cash toward the erection of buildings as well as land for the campus. The College met with success and offered a wide range of courses by well-qualified instructors. In 1915 it was moved to Salem, Virginia, and merged with Roanoke College for Women, although the name Elizabeth College was retained. It burned to the ground in 1921 and was not rebuilt. The property of the former Elizabeth College in Charlotte was taken over by the Presbyterian Hospital, and its buildings formed the nucleus for the buildings of that institution.

FLORA MACDONALD COLLEGE, Red Springs, was founded in 1896 by the Fayetteville Presbytery under the name Red Springs Seminary. It was a school for young women, and with growing patronage from a number of southern states, the name was changed to Southern Presbyterian College and Conservatory of Music in 1903. In 1914 the name Flora Macdonald College was adopted to honor the Scottish heroine who lived for five years in the vicinity and in recognition of the support given the College by local citizens of Scottish descent. Through its years of service the physical plant of the College was greatly enlarged and improved, the endowment and scholarship funds substantially increased, and the faculty strengthened. In 1955 it was voted to merge Flora Macdonald, Peace, and Presbyterian Junior colleges into a single four-year coeducational institution. With the opening of St. Andrews Presbyterian College in 1961, Flora Macdonald was closed.

FLORAL COLLEGE, near Maxton, was established in 1841 as one of the earliest colleges for women in the South. Although its presidents were in every case Presbyterians, it was under the direction of its incorporators. Although there were about 100 students in attendance each year, heavy indebtedness forced the College to close in 1878. Thereafter a lesser school was operated in the building for a time under a number of different sponsors.

GASTON COLLEGE, Dallas, was organized in 1887 as an outgrowth of Gaston High School which had been founded in 1879. The high school had served both boys and girls, but the College was open to women only. It operated as a standard four-year college in a large three-story brick building. In 1905 the college building was sold to Gaston County for use as a graded school for the town of Dallas.

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, Goldsboro, was chartered and opened in 1854. Classes were held in the Borden Hotel until 1857 when a four-story brick building was completed. A regular four-year program was offered including Greek, Latin, and modern languages, mathematics, history, botany, chemistry, astronomy, and other subjects. When the move to the new building was made, the name was changed to Wayne Female College. From 1862 to 1865 the College was closed and its buildings used first by Confederate and later by Union forces as a hospital. The old name was resumed by the College in 1867, but the school closed in 1871. A "collegiate institute" occupied the property until 1882 when it was sold for use by the Goldsboro Graded School.

HIGH POINT FEMALE COLLEGE, High Point, was the new name for the former Thomasville Female College after it moved to High Point in March, 1889. A charter under the new name was issued on March 15, 1889, the same day the students and faculty arrived from Thomasville. They occupied a building which had been prepared for them. It could accommodate 50 boarding students and 100 day students. After four years, the college closed in 1893.

JUDSON COLLEGE, Hendersonville, was the result of the activity of prominent Baptist laymen in the vicinity who, as early as 1858, sought to have a college for women established in the western part of the State. With encouragement and some support from several Baptist associations, construction of a handsome handhewn stone building was begun late in 1858 or early the next year. Slow progress in construction, delay caused by the Civil War, and heavy indebtedness postponed the opening of the school until 1882. During this period it was known by several names among which were Hendersonville Female College, Western North Carolina Female College, Judson Female College, and finally Judson College. The College apparently was named for Adoniram Judson, a well-known and popular American Baptist missionary to India who died at sea in 1850. Judson College served a local need primarily, but its record for scholarship was a good one. The debt incurred on the building was never paid and the whole plant was sold under mortgage in 1892. For some years afterward it was used as a private school and hotel. The building, still standing, is noted for its architecture.

KINSTON COLLEGE, Kinston, was organized on May 24, 1882, by a stock company and chartered on June 6 of the same year. The cornerstone of a building to house the College in Kinston was laid in August, 1882, apparently after the two-story frame building was completed, or nearly so. Classes assembled in the building for the first time in September. Dr. R. H. Lewis headed the school. During the preceding five years he had been principal of the Kinston Collegiate Institute. In 1891, following Dr. Lewis' departure for Hendersonville to head Judson College, the Kinston College was sold and reorganized. It apparently no longer called itself a college and local historians are uncertain as to the course of its later history.

KITTRELL COLLEGE, Kittrell, held its first session in 1886. It was established as a Normal Industrial School by the African Methodist Episcopal Church for training young Negro men. The school was chartered by the General Assembly in 1887. During the next several years additional support came from church groups in Virginia and Pennsylvania. During the years the name of the institution was changed three times, becoming Kit-

trell College in 1901. The original wooden buildings were burned and brick and stone buildings replaced them. Support in part for the construction program came from Benjamin N. Duke when buildings from the Trinity College campus in Durham were moved to the Kittrell College campus. During the period 1934-1937 the College was closed. Kittrell College was still functioning in 1959, though apparently not as an accredited institution. Recent correspondence with the College has not been answered and it apparently is no longer being operated.

LITTLETON COLLEGE, Littleton, opened in January, 1882, as the privately operated Central Institute. The following month it was chartered by the General Assembly when Littleton civic leaders formed a corporation to operate the school "for the intellectual, moral and religious development and training of young ladies." A number of substantial three-story frame buildings were erected on the campus. The charter was amended in 1888 to change the name of the institution to Littleton Female College. In 1912 the "Female" was dropped from the name, although only women continued to be admitted.

In 1889 the Rev. James Manly Rhodes (who, with the exception of two years, was President of the College during its entire history) purchased the College from its stockholders and immediately began an extensive program of improvements. Littleton College offered a wide variety of courses including chemistry, physics, physiology, and psychology. The college enrollment was impressive with more than 200 students attending each year. There were 274 students enrolled in 1907.

Fire destroyed the Littleton College buildings on the night of January 22, 1919, with a loss estimated in excess of \$50,000. Due to his advanced age and poor health, and the fact that the College had no endowment, President Rhodes decided that the buildings would not be replaced. Littleton College closed.

MORE INFORMATION

Ralph H. Rives. "Littleton Female College," in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XXXIX (July, 1962), 363-377.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Mount Pleasant, was chartered by the General Assembly in 1859. At this time work on the college

level was begun and the former Western Carolina Male Academy, established by the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church in 1852, was thus transformed into a college. With a well-trained faculty and three large brick buildings, the College flourished. Before the Civil War an endowment of \$20,000 was raised. Classes were suspended during the War but were resumed in 1866. Although superior training was offered, the College never recovered fully from the loss of its endowment during the War. In 1901 college-level work was suspended and Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute was formed to offer high school and preparatory work. With the improvement in public high schools in the State, Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute's directors felt that it no longer was needed, and in 1933 the Institute closed its doors.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE, Oxford, received its charter in 1851 and opened the same year under the auspices of the Baptist State Convention. By 1857 the indebtedness of the College had reached such serious proportions that it was sold to J. H. Mills, who began to operate it as a private institution. A series of owners creditably operated the school until 1880 when it was purchase by F. P. Hobgood. Thereafter, as Oxford Female Seminary, it enjoyed wide patronage of students from both Carolinas and Virginia. Hobgood died in 1924 and the school closed the following year.

PRESBYTERIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE, Maxton, was established in 1929 in the plant formerly occupied by Carolina College. Under the leadership of the Fayetteville Presbytery, the Presbyterian Church in the State voted to establish a junior college for men. The idea for this proposal seems to have originated first with officials of Elise Academy (established in 1904 at Hemp, now Robbins). The junior college would compliment the work of Elise Academy and provide a convenient means for its graduates to continue their training. The ready-made campus at Maxton was occupied and classes opened on September 11, 1929. Numerous gifts enabled the College to expand its campus and to enlarge its scholarship program. In 1940 the trustees of Elise Academy transferred its "records, small properties, and whatsoever may be transferable" to Presbyterian Junior College. During World

War II Civilian Pilot Training was given by the College and an Enlisted Reserve Corps and Navy V-1 program operated. In 1955 it was voted by the Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina that Presbyterian Junior College, Peace College, and Flora MacDonald College should be consolidated into a single four-year coeducational college. Presbyterian Junior College closed in 1960 and classes were resumed at St. Andrews Presbyterian College in 1961. The campus at Maxton is occupied by the Carolina Military Academy.

MORE INFORMATION

Floyd E. James. "Presbyterian Junior College." Unpublished master's thesis, University of North Carolina, 1950. 81p.

RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, Rutherford College, existed under several other names prior to 1870 when it was made a college. Established by the Rev. Robert L. Abernethy as a private school in 1853, it was known as Owl Hollow Schoolhouse. John Rutherford gave 600 acres of forest land for the use of the school which was built on this tract. It was chartered as Rutherford Academy in 1858, and in 1861 the name was changed to Rutherford Seminary when it acquired the power to grant degrees. In 1900 the College came under the control of the Methodist Church. The name Rutherford College for the institution was applied from 1870 until 1932 when it was merged with Weaver College. In 1933 both Rutherford and Weaver colleges were joined with Brevard College at the campus of the latter. It is said that during the presidency of Abernethy, around 4,000 students matriculated at Rutherford College with as many as 1,500 paying no tuition.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE, Thomasville, existed under several other names before it attained college status under this name in 1867. Its predecessor schools existed as early as 1849, first with the name Sylva Grove Female Seminary and after about 1853 as Glenanna Female Seminary. These schools were preparatory schools, and most of their graduates later attended Greensboro Female College. Glenanna was chartered in 1855 and shortly afterwards was purchased by John W. Thomas, founder of the town of Thomasville. Thomas erected a new building which was opened in 1857 and was well equipped to carry out its pro-

gram. The College remained open during the Civil War but was closed for a year following Thomas' death in 1873. The property was then sold, but the school continued until it was moved to High Point in 1889 where its name was changed to High Point Female College.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE, Warrenton, was formed in 1856 by a group of Methodist laymen who purchased the Warrenton Female Academy which had been founded in 1841. The new College was chartered and its support soon shifted from Presbyterian to Methodist sources. Both the old Academy and the new College were highly praised by contemporaries. The faculty was highly qualified and the resources of the College included a good library of standard works. In 1863, after the burning of Greensboro Female College, some of the former students at that institution attended the Warrenton Female College. When the college in Greensboro reopened in 1873 the Warrenton College was closed.

WEAVER COLLEGE, Weaverville, was chartered in 1873 as Weaverville College to offer four years of college work. It was built upon the foundation of a lesser school which had been operated in Weaverville since 1836. College classes met in a "Temperance Hall" and in a church until a new brick building was constructed in 1875. In 1883 the College became the property of the Methodist Church and it continued to be operated on a par with Guilford and Catawba colleges. From 1912 only junior college and preparatory work was offered, and it was at this time that the name was changed to Weaver College. In 1933 Weaver and Rutherford Colleges were merged with Brevard College at Brevard.

MORE INFORMATION

Nell Pickens. *Dry Ridge: Some of Its History, Some of Its People*. Weaverville: Privately Printed, 1962. 113p.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Murfreesboro, began operation in 1853. Between that time and 1877, when the College burned, it was said that about 1,500 students had matriculated. The College was rebuilt in 1881 and operated until 1893 when it was

again destroyed by fire. It was under the supervision of the Methodist Church and most of its presidents were members of the North Carolina Conference.

YADKIN COLLEGE, Yadkin College, was opened to young men in October, 1856, having been chartered as Yadkin Institute by the General Assembly the previous year. It was conducted under the sponsorship of the Methodist Protestant Church, and until 1861 operated as a high school. In the latter year the charter was amended to change the name to Yadkin College. When the Civil War began there were about 80 students at the College. Since nearly all of them volunteered for Confederate service, classes were suspended from 1861 until 1867. With the resumption of classes the school again operated as a high school, returning to college level work in 1873. Women were admitted beginning in 1878.

Henry W. Walser, leading figure in the establishment of Yadkin College, donated land for the campus and bore the expense of erecting the first building. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees and continued so until his death in 1875.

Before the campus was abandoned in 1924 when Yadkin College was consolidated with High Point College, a number of new brick buildings were erected, some of which still stand. The College enjoyed a good reputation during its long history, and its contribution of leaders to North Carolina in all walks of life was notable.

MORE INFORMATION

Olin B. Michael. *Yadkin College, 1856-1924, A Historic Sketch*. Salisbury: Rowan Printing Company, 1939. 182p.

**NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGES:
A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST**

Date Established*	Name of Institution	Date Closed
1766-1767?	David Caldwell's Log College	1822
1767	Queens College	1780
1772	Salem College	
1787	Louisburg College	
1789	University of North Carolina	
1834	Wake Forest College	
1837	Davidson College	
1837	Guilford College	
1838	Duke University	
1838	Greensboro College	
1841	Floral College	1878
1842	St. Mary's Junior College	
1848	Chowan College	
1850	Carolina Female College	1868
1851	Asheville Female College	1901
1851	Catawba College	
1851	Oxford Female College	1925
1852	Oak Ridge Military Institute	
1853	Wesleyan Female College	1893
1854	Goldsboro Female College	1871
1856	Mars Hill College	
1856	Mitchell College	
1856	Yadkin College	1924
1856	Warrenton Female College	1873
1857	Davenport College	1933
1857	Peace College	
1857	Queens College	
1859	North Carolina College	1901
1865	Shaw University	
1865	Barber-Scotia College	
1867	Johnson C. Smith University	
1867	St. Augustine's College	
1867	Thomasville Female College	1889
1870	Rutherford College	1932
1873	Bennett College for Women	
1873	Weaver College	1933
1873	Edwards Military Institute and Pineland College	
1876	Belmont Abbey College	
1877	Fayetteville State College	
1879	Livingstone College	
1880	Claremont College	1915

Date Established*	Name of Institution	Date Closed
1881	Concordia College	1935
1882	Judson College	1892
1882	Kinston College	1891
1882	Littleton College	1919
1885	Pfeiffer College	
1886	Kittrell College	c. 1959
1887	Campbell College	
1887	Gaston College	1905
1887	North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina	
1887	Pembroke State College	
1889	Elon College	
1889	High Point Female College	1893
1889	Western Carolina College	
1891	Elizabeth City State College	
1891	Lenoir Rhyne College	
1891	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	
1891	Agricultural and Technical College	
1891	Meredith College	
1892	Winston-Salem State College	
1894	Warren Wilson College	
1895	Brevard College	
1896	Flora Macdonald College	1961
1896	Wingate Junior College	
1897	Elizabeth College	1915
1899	Appalachian State Teachers College	
1900	Lees-McRae College	
1902	Atlantic Christian College	
1905	Gardner-Webb College	
1909	East Carolina College	
1910	North Carolina College	
1912	Carolina College	1926
1916	Montreat-Anderson College	
1924	High Point College	
1927	Asheville-Biltmore College	
1929	Presbyterian Junior College	1961
1933	Black Mountain College	1956
1935	Sacred Heart Junior College	
1946	Charlotte College	
1946	Wilmington College	
1949	Mecklenburg College	
1951	Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	
1952	Mount Olive Junior College	
1960	The Methodist College	
1961	The College of the Albemarle	
1961	St. Andrews Presbyterian College	

Date Established*	Name of Institution	Date Closed
1961	North Carolina Wesleyan College	
[1964]	Gaston College	

*This date, of course, is subject to various interpretations. In the case of existing institutions I have accepted without question the date reported in their catalogues. In different cases this date represents the date of the first session, the date of the charter, the date of formation of a predecessor institution, or some other occasion. In the case of institutions no longer functioning, I have attempted to determine the date of their establishment as college-level institutions.

DATA ON EXISTING COLLEGES

Name	Location	Status	Predominant Race	Jr./Sr.	Sex	Date Established	1962-1963 Enrollment
Agricultural and Technical College	Greensboro	Public	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1891	3,005
Appalachian State Teachers College	Boone	Public	White	Sr.	Coed.	1899	3,186
Asheville-Biltmore College	Asheville	Public	White	Jr.*	Coed.	1927	545
Atlantic Christian College	Wilson	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1902	1,325
Barber-Scotia College	Concord	Private	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1867	315
Belmont Abbey College	Belmont	Private	White	Sr.	Men	1876	619
Bennett College for Women	Greensboro	Private	Negro	Sr.	Women	1873	589
Brevard College	Brevard	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1895	396
Campbell College	Buies Creek	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1887	1,836
Catawba College	Salisbury	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1851	854
Charlotte College	Charlotte	Public	White	Jr.*	Coed.	1946	1,414
Chowan College	Murfreesboro	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1848	902
College of the Albemarle	Elizabeth City	Public	White	Jr.	Coed.	1961	204
Davidson College	Davidson	Private	White	Sr.	Men	1837	1,000
Duke University	Durham	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1838	6,421
East Carolina College	Greenville	Public	White	Sr.	Coed.	1909	5,930
Edwards Military Institute and Pineland College	Salemburg	Private	White	Jr.	Men and Women	1875	87
Elizabeth City State College	Elizabeth City	Public	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1891	885
Elon College	Elon College	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1889	1,248
Fayetteville State College	Fayetteville	Public	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1877	1,013
Gardner-Webb College	Boiling Springs	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1905	720
Greensboro College	Greensboro	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1838	589
Guilford College	Guilford College	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1837	894
High Point College	High Point	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1924	1,404
Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte	Private	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1867	976
Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1900	425

Name	Location	Predominant Status	Race	Jr./Sr.	Sex	Established	Date 1952-1963	
							Enrollment	Enrollment
Lenoir Rhyne College	Hickory	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1891	1,142	
Livingstone College	Salisbury	Private	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1879	726	
Louisburg College	Louisburg	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1787	632	
Mars Hill College	Mars Hill	Private	White	Jr.*	Coed.	1856	1,288	
Mecklenburg College	Charlotte	Public	Negro	Jr.	Coed.	1949	220	
Meredith College	Raleigh	Private	White	Sr.	Women	1891	847	
Methodist College	Fayetteville	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1960	470	
Mitchell College	Statesville	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1856	519	
Montreat-Anderson College	Montreat	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1916	253	
Mount Olive Junior College	Mount Olive	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1952	201	
North Carolina College	Durham	Public	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1910	2,510	
North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh	Raleigh	Public	White	Sr.	Coed.	1887	8,207	
North Carolina Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1956	450	
Oak Ridge Military Institute	Oak Ridge	Private	White	Jr.	Men	1852	66	
Peace College	Raleigh	Private	White	Jr.	Women	1857	329	
Pembroke State College	Pembroke	Public	Indian	Sr.	Coed.	1887	933	
Misenheimer	Private	White	& White	Sr.	Coed.	1885	829	
Queens College	Charlotte	Private	White	Sr.	Women	1857	647	
Sacred Heart Junior College	Belmont	Private	White	Jr.	Women	1935	208	
St. Andrews Presbyterian College	Laurinburg	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1961	898	
St. Augustine's College	Raleigh	Private	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1867	766	
St. Mary's Junior College	Raleigh	Private	White	Jr.	Women	1842	283	
Salem College	Winston-Salem	Private	White	Sr.	Women	1772	498	
Shaw University	Raleigh	Private	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1865	650	
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	Wake Forest	Private	White	Sr.	Men	1951	575	

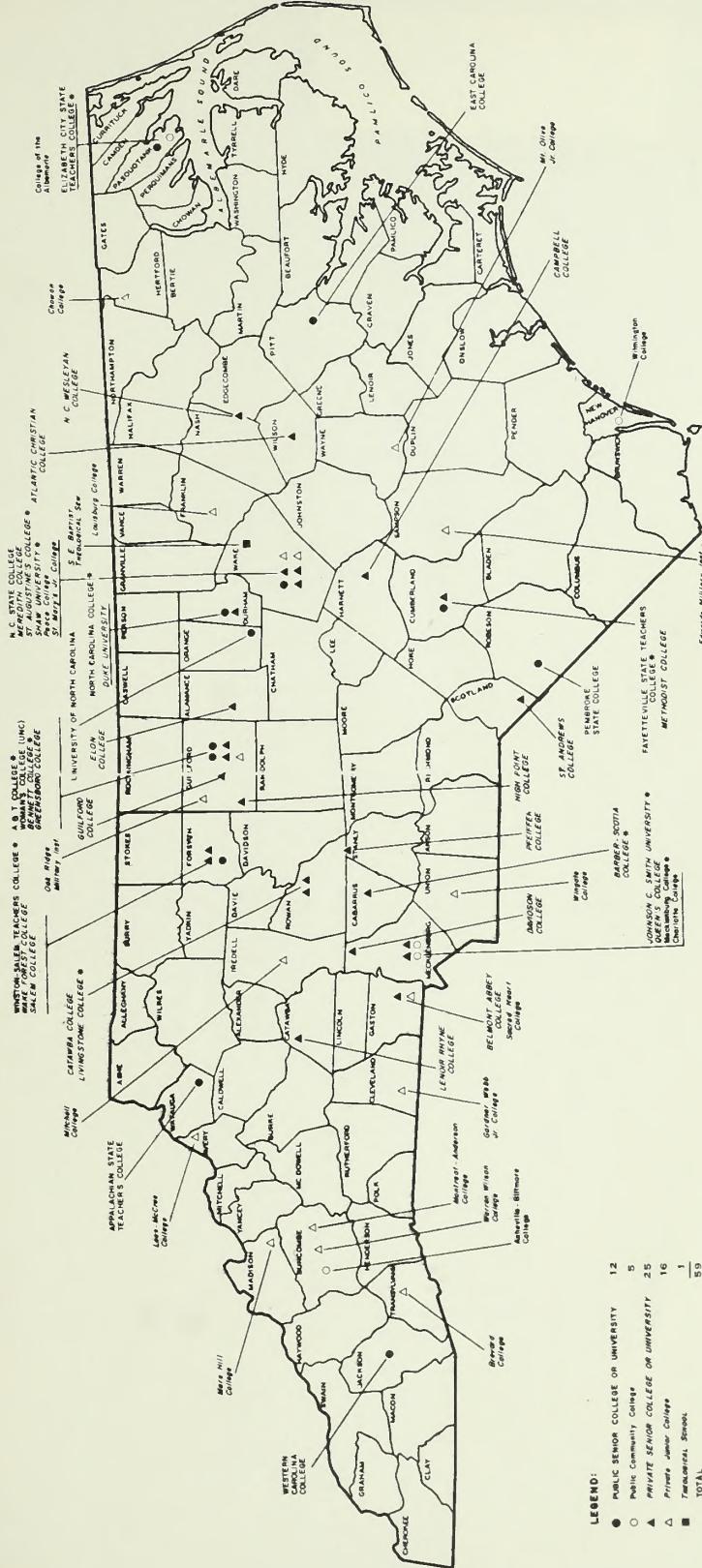
Name	Location	Status	Predominant Race	Jr./Sr.	Sex	Date Established	1962-1963 Enrollment
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill	Public	White	Sr.	Men**	1789	11,297
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro	Public	White	Sr.	Women	1891	3,937
Wake Forest College	Winston-Salem	Private	White	Sr.	Coed.	1834	2,958
Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1894	286
Western Carolina College	Cullowhee	Public	White	Sr.	Coed.	1889	2,289
Wilmington College	Wilmington	Public	White***	Jr.*	Coed.	1946	927
Wingate Junior College	Wingate	Private	White	Jr.	Coed.	1896	1,124
Winston-Salem State College	Winston-Salem	Public	Negro	Sr.	Coed.	1892	1,160

* Now being transformed into a senior college.

** Coeducational on junior level and in professional schools.

*** Williston Unit of Wilmington College operated for Negroes.

LOCATION OF EXISTING COLLEGES



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An invitation to Phifer Erwin, a student at Davidson College, to attend a Soiree Musicale at the Female Academy in Charlotte, July 16, 1858, as the guest of Miss Kate Tate. From the Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

